February 2, 1769. NUMB. 2093.

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the Freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.

By Captain SCOTT, *arrived at Boſton from London, we have the following Advices, viz.*

LONDON, November 19.

I ſend you the following Debates on His MAJESTY's *Speech. They were publiſhed here this Day under feigned Names, which I have eraſed, and in their Place have ſubſtituted others.*

HIS M-----y being withdrawn, and the members returned to their ſtation, a motion was made for an addreſs, which was ſeconded by M. S--n--y, who after ſhewing in a ſhort ſpeech the propriety of the addreſs, he began with remarks upon the preſent ſtate of the nation, expatiating largely on the obſtinacy of the N--th A------n colonies. "What ſhall we ſay," cried he, "to the raſh order of the aſſembly of M----ch----ts Bay, to ſend circular letters to the other colonies, and their inſolent refuſal to eraſe that order from their journal, which occaſioned their diſſolution? What ſhall we ſay to the effect that diſſolution had upon them? Inſtead of cooling and bringing them to reaſon from raſhneſs, they burſt out into turbulence, from turbulence to treaſon; for what, but treaſon, are the reſolutions in what they call their convention; when inliſting under a factious leader, they founded the trumpet of rebellion; declared open oppoſition to the intereſts of their mother country; and, by taking arms to defend themſelves, at once renounced her protection? At length, indeed, their violence is ſtayed. But how? By the arrival of the King's troops at B----n. The mildneſs of the civil power being contemned, there was no recourſe to be had but to the military; and I am very glad that this trial of N--th A--r--a and G---t B-----n has been made; for thoſe diſturbers of public peace, and ſubverters of government, are now acquainted both with us and themſelves."----There was, he obſerved, two defects in the conſtitution of the colony of M-----'s Bay: Firſt, that the privy council of the Governor is always choſen by the Aſſembly; and that of the grand juries are elected by the townſhips, not by the ſheriffs. Then paſſing over to Eu--pe, he ſaid, "he wiſhed he could turn his eyes from the boiſterous A------s to a ſcene of greater calm, nearer home; but the attack of the iſland of Corſica by the French, in violation of the treaty of A-x la Ch--p--le looked too like the threatening of a ſtorm, and muſt create many fears and jealouſies; however, he hoped, and believed, theſe fears were groundleſs; for he could not conſider an attempt to ſubject that little ſpot and people, as one of thoſe glorious efforts which makes ambition virtue, but an unmeaning and uſeleſs exertion of that reſtleſs ſpirit, which has long made France the dread of E----e."

A committee was ordered to prepare an addreſs of thanks; but on its being read, much controverſy enſued; thoſe of the court ſide were for its going as it was penned, in the uſual ſtrain; thoſe of the oppoſite party moved for an amendment, by ſtriking out the words, *We return your Majeſty our humble thanks for having taken ſuch ſteps as your Majeſty judged neceſſary*; and to inſert in their place, *We will take into our immediate conſideration the ſteps which have been taken, with regard to your Majeſty's colonies, in full confidence, however, that we ſhall entirely approve of them.* But to this Lord N--th anſwered, "that an addreſs was a proper and reſpectful compliment, and that the preſent contained nothing which can preclude the freedom of debate upon, or cenſure upon any meaſures taken by adminiſtration."

Lord Cl---re, "urged the danger of the colonies hearing there was any doubt in that aſſembly of their guilt, or any appearance of diſunion, wiſhed his noble friend to conſider, whether the alterations would not be ſuch as Mr. O--s himſelf would have propoſed, and whether what was agreeable to Mr. O--s, would be properly approved of by that houſe?" Much more was ſaid by others, when Mr. B--ke delivered himſelf as follows.

"It may appear an effect of the higheſt preſumption in me to offer my poor ſentiments on this moſt important criſis in the affairs of this kingdom; but I feel myſelf ſo ſtrongly affected, that I am unable to keep ſilence; A-----a is, indeed, very near my heart; and if this houſe will indulge me with their patience, while I ſubmit my opinion to them, I ſhall little regard whether that opinion will be approved by Mr. O---s or not; nor am I ſo narrow minded as not to be equally indifferent as to the ſentiments of Mr. O---s, and thoſe of the noble Lord.

"The preſent ſtate of the colonies is the moſt momentous ſubject ever under the conſideration of this, the moſt illuſtrious aſſembly upon earth. Highly unworthy would it be of the wiſdom, and inconſiſtent with the dignity of ſuch an aſſembly, to offer complaints inſtead of counſel, at ſuch a criſis; to approve the purſuit of meaſures, whoſe propriety they are ignorant of, and to condemn whole realms unheard. I have heard that the A--r---n petitions have not been received by the adminiſtration. If this houſe ſhould, by this addreſs, virtually condemn their conduct, it would make them altogether deſperate: The ſpeech, which I conſider merely as that of the miniſter's, is too enigmatical for me to underſtand; it hints at ſomething, but communicates nothing; it is like the penning of a whiſper; one hears a ſmall ſound, but receives no ideas.

"To the addreſs, in general, I have no great objection; it is like moſt other addreſſes, a kind of echo of the ſpeech; a faithful copy, ſomething fainter than the original. But I muſt move in the ſupport of the amendment; without which, I cannot but think we ſhall preclude ourſelves from a fair enquiry into the conduct of the adminiſtration. With what decency can we condemn, if we ſhould diſapprove thoſe meaſures, whoſe propriety we acknowledge, by thanking his Majeſty for purſuing them, for judging them neceſſary?"

For my own part, I confeſs, with regard to A----ca, I ſee no neceſſity for ſuch violent meaſures as have been taken; or, if there was neceſſity, it was of the miniſtry's own creation. When I ſee at the head of the law, a perſon whoſe former opinions are appealed to as authority in every ſeditious pamphlet, with which N---h A-----a ſwarms; when I ſee the principles of the man, who, by his ſtation in the oracle of the law in England, become the Magna Charta of N--th A------n licentiouſneſs; I cannot but apologize for the N--th A------ns, who are ſupported in their intemperance by ſuch high authority. But when I ſee the ſame man joining in ſupport of the uniform plan of oppreſſion towards the N--th A------ns, begun by the adminiſtration at his firſt coming into power, and ſtill perſevered in; my aſtoniſhment at the folly of his opinions, is loſt in indignation at the baſeneſs of his conduct.

When the late parliament thought proper to paſs the ſtamp act, N--th A-----a was ſoon all in a flame; but, when the parliament, refining upon its own wiſdom, repealed that act, upon conſtitutional principles, not wild chimeras, the colonies returned to their ſtate of coolneſs and tranquility. The diſorder was now brought to an intermiſſion, and a wiſe phyſician, by the application of proper medicines, would have prevented a return of the paroxyſm.

There was at that time in the miniſtry, but, unfortunately for this country, is now no more, a man, who, amongſt innumerable great and amiable abilities, had one defect, as dangerous, perhaps, as can fall to the ſhare of a ſtateſman; a deſire, I mean, to pleaſe every body. In oppoſition to his own judgment, he was induced by that failure in his diſpoſition, to aſſiſt the miniſtry in the exertion of their darling prerogative: A bawble they were as fond of ſhewing on every occaſion, as a child is of his favourite plaything. They levied a tax; ſent an army of Cuſtom-houſe officers to collect it; all A-----a took the alarm; a motion was made in the aſſembly at B----n to ſend letters circular to all the colonies, in order that the whole N--th A------n continent might at once petition a redreſs of this grievance. The motion did not at firſt ſucceed; but the alarm growing ſtronger, it paſſed, and an order in conſequence of it was entered in the journal of the Houſe.----The Governor received orders to command the aſſembly to eraſe the order from their journals, under the pain of the aſſembly being diſſolved; and upon their refuſal to ſubmit to this arbitrary command, the aſſembly was diſſolved. By what law of nature, or by what principle in the conſtitution of this country, the miniſters think themſelves authoriſed to offer the alternative of blind ſubmiſſion to their caprice, or inſtant diſſolution to the parliament of N-w-E-g---d, they have not thought proper to communicate to us. I think it is an authority which neither is, nor ought to be, lodged in leſs awful hands than the whole legiſlative body of this country; and I have no doubt but this Houſe will conſider this Uſurpation of their authority, as an high miſdemeanor in whoever adviſed it. The miniſtry, however, having thus by a lordly nod laid proſtrate the aſſembly, the convention crept forth like vermin from its dead carcaſe; and the people, in the impotence of rage, undoubtedly were guilty of many acts of violence. The ſubtile politicians were at laſt at a nonplus, and could invent no other means of ſupporting their uſurped authority, but the interpoſition of the military, that laſt reſource of ignorant deſpotiſm. But they ought to know, that countries are not to be kept in obedience by cuſtom-houſe officers, official letters, nor even by an armed hand, when the minds of men are totally alienated from their governors. Their folly muſt be ſoothed, their prejudices indulged; and, unleſs this is done, the alterations juſt glanced at by the gentleman who ſeconded the addreſs, as propoſed to be made in the appointment of their juries and council, will be entirely uſeleſs. To whomſoever the preſent adminiſtration ſhall transfer that appointment, the juries and council muſt be compoſed of men filled with that abhorrence of our miniſters, univerſal in that country. Where they are over-awed by our armed battalions, the diſcontent will vent itſelf in reproaches and ſeditious diſcourſes: But the moment our army is removed from B----n to ſuppreſs an inſurrection in any other part of the provinces, the ſmothered indignation will break out into acts of violence and rebellion. Thus ill has this boaſted trial of the N--th A--r---ns ſucceeded. The miniſtry has for its amuſement ſown a crop of thorns, which I hope this houſe will eradicate, and prevent, if poſſible, the raiſing any other ſuch crop for the future. Such has been the conduct of adminiſtration in A-----a. If we croſs the Atlantic, we ſhall find them ſuſtaining ſtill the ſame character. If I underſtand, in the leaſt, the K--g's ſp--ch, there are two propoſitions totally inconſiſtent; bring them face to face, and no two propoſitions can be more entirely ſtrangers to one another: In one we are told, that moſt vigorous meaſures ſhall be purſued with regard to our colonies; and by the other we are informed, that his M-----y has received aſſurances of a pacific diſpoſition in the powers of Europe; which aſſurances he gives no credit to, and yet has taken no meaſures in vindication of the honour and rights of his crown and people. But, perhaps, it is an effect of the incomprehenſible wiſdom of our miniſtry, to draw the French into Corſica, to ſee their armies ſlaughtered, and their revenues waſted in unprofitable attempts upon rocky coaſts, uncultivated woods, and barren mountains. They conſider Corſica as a mere uſeleſs acquiſition, and if not a ſcourge, at leaſt a burthen to the conquerors.

But others may differ in their opinion: Though Corſica by itſelf, or dependant on its old maſter, is a ſort of nothing, when plucked from the heart of Europe, to be incorporated into France, it becomes a ſerious object: What in the hands of the Genoeſe was a feather, in the hands of the French will be a ſword.

Obſerve the extent of the Bourbon Family, the branches of which are ſpreading themſelves over the richeſt domains of Europe; France extending forth its hands to Spain; Spain ſtretching out its long arms to France; Morocco, the old enemy of Spain, now in alliance with it; and Naples reaching out towards Morocco; a prince of the ſame houſe at Parma, and Tuſcany now an acceſſion to the family compact. All theſe powers united by Corſica, form a line of circumvallation round the Mediterranean, impenetrable to human force.

Corſica is a citadel to overawe the whole of Italy, and brings the Bourbon family home to the door of our Italian ally the King of Sardinia.---What have we to do in this ſtate of affairs with aſſurances? The French do not attack Corſica with words; but we have not even defended them with words; we hear of no memorials preſented by our miniſtry; if they have been preſented, we find no effects from them. The houſe of Auſtria has been exclaimed againſt on this occaſion; but if the houſe of Auſtria, by a weak and unjuſtifiable neutrality neglects its ſafety, its intereſt and its glory, ſhall we, by a neutrality, equally baſe and fooliſh, deſert the liberties of Europe, which we have always prided ourſelves in being the maintainers of?

We are not to enquire whether the invaſion of Corſica is an action againſt former treaties; but whether it is an encroachment upon, and contrary to the ballance of power, which this nation has always ſupported in Europe; this right we muſt aſſert, by which we have obtained ſuch incredible authority in every negotiation; but hitherto, as far as I can hear, no attempts have been made to awaken other nations in Europe to a ſenſe of their danger from the family compact, nor any meaſures taken, or ever concerted, to vindicate them and ourſelves againſt the attacks of France, begun in the iſland of Corſica.

Thus have the miniſters ſlumbered during the violent attempts of a power whoſe every motion ought to be watched by a miniſter of this country, who every time that he turns his eyes from that power deſerts his duty. Theſe very miniſters, upon the ſlighteſt oppoſition given their powers in America, were tremblingly alive all over; and now, they modeſtly attempt to ſteal your approbation of their conduct; but I truſt, they will find this not a complimenting, but an *inquiſitive, penetrating* and *avenging parliament.*

This was anſwered by Mr. G--n--v---le, but to tell you the truth, he was very long-winded, not but he is clever too in his buſineſs. I remember he appeared ſtedfaſtly attached in his ſpeech to the ſcheme of increaſing our finances, by taxing the colonies; and he laboured to prove that right in the mother-country, and the neceſſary and natural ſubjection of the colonies to her ſuperiority. One of his arguments was ſmart enough; for, whereas ſome of the gentlemen of the other ſide mentioned, that the A---ns had laid down their arms as ſoon as his Majeſty's troops came to B---n; "and would they not have done the ſame, two years ago? Had we proceeded with ſpirit then, we ſhould have heard no more of them. But what has this houſe not done? Encouraged their faction and ſedition, by repealing an act which they had before paſſed as juſt and neceſſary, and they have ſince found neceſſary to renew, we have taught them to diſobey, not only by ſhewing them they might do ſo with impunity, but that they may have us for the juſtifiers and abettors of their rebellion and diſobedience."

To the KING's Moſt Excellent MAJESTY,

The PETITION of the Repreſentatives of the Freemen of the Province of Pennſylvania, *in General Aſſembly met.*

Moſt Humbly Sheweth,

THAT your petitioners, with hearts deeply impreſſed with the moſt perfect loyalty and affection for your Majeſty's royal perſon and government, and gratefully ſenſible of your benevolent intentions to promote the conſtitutional liberty and happineſs of all your faithful ſubjects, however remote, beg leave to ſupplicate your Majeſty to hear the complaints, and redreſs the aggrievances, of your faithful ſubjects, the good people of this province.

Our anceſtors, near a century paſt, with a view of enjoying that liberty, both civil and religious, of which they were, in a great meaſure, deprived in their native land, to extend the empire of the Britiſh dominions, to increaſe its commerce, and promote its wealth and power, before the acceſſion of your Majeſty's illuſtrious houſe to the Britiſh throne, removed from their mother country to the province of Pennſylvania, then an inhoſpitable wilderneſs. The diſadvantages, dangers and diſtreſs, neceſſarily attendant upon this ſeparation from their friends, relatives, and the land of their nativity, we truſt, muſt appear to your Majeſty's wiſdom too evident to need a repetition; and yet, with inexpreſſible labour, toil and expence, and without the leaſt aſſiſtance from the mother ſtate, they and their deſcendants, by their prudence, and ſtrict œconomy, have peopled, planted and improved that wilderneſs into an extenſive and heretofore flouriſhing colony, and thereby greatly added to the commerce and wealth of the nation, and to the power and dignity of your Majeſty's empire.

While thus contributing to the welfare of the mother ſtate, and ſtruggling with innumerable difficulties, to enlarge its dominions, we moſt humbly conceive that your Majeſty's faithful ſubjects of this province have, by no act whatever, ſurrendered up or forfeited thoſe conſtitutional rights and liberties, which were inſeparably annexed to their perſons, as natural born ſubjects of the Britiſh government; but on the contrary, that thoſe rights were brought over by our anceſtors to this diſtant land, and are now veſted in their deſcendants, as an inheritance the moſt important and valuable, on the enjoyment whereof their future ſafety and happineſs eſſentially depend.

Thus poſſeſſed of the rights of Engliſhmen, derived to them from the moſt excellent conſtitution, and under a firm perſuaſion that the enjoyment and full exerciſe thereof would be continued down to your people of this colony, and their lateſt poſterity, it is with inexpreſſible concern and anxiety that we find ourſelves under the neceſſity of repreſenting to your Majeſty that certain duties and taxes, for the ſole purpoſe of raiſing a revenue, have been impoſed by parliament on your Majeſty's American ſubjects, although they have no repreſentative or voice in that moſt reſpectable and auguſt body;---that this taxation, we moſt humbly apprehend, is deſtructive of thoſe rights, and that freedom, which they are by birth intitled to as men and Engliſhmen, who cannot be legally taxed either by the principles of equity or the conſtitution, but by themſelves, or their legal repreſentatives, and that ſhould this law remain unrepealed, and the commons of Great-Britain exerciſe in future the power of granting the property of your Majeſty's American ſubjects, without their conſent, and without having any conſtitutional opportunity of being informed of their true circumſtances and abilities to bear ſuch taxations, which their ſituation and diſtance from the mother ſtate render impracticable, your faithful people of thoſe colonies will poſſeſs nothing which they can call their own---all ſecurity of property will be loſt.

This right in the people of this province, of being exempted from any taxations, ſave thoſe impoſed by their own repreſentatives, has been recognized by long eſtabliſhed uſage and cuſtom, ever ſince the ſettlement thereof, without one precedent to the contrary, until the paſſing of the late ſtamp-act. Whenever your Majeſty, or your royal predeceſſors, have had occaſion for aids, to defend and ſecure the American colonies, requiſitions have been conſtantly made of the aſſemblies of this province, who ever, with the utmoſt chearfulneſs and loyalty, have granted them, and often ſo liberally as to exceed the abilities and circumſtances of the people, yet labouring under a heavy load of public debt from that cauſe. The granting aids to the crown being the means of recommending themſelves to your Majeſty's paternal care and favour, it will be with the utmoſt diſtreſs that your faithful ſubjects of this colony ſhall ſee the commons of Great-Britain, without their conſent, diſpoſing of their property, and thereby depriving them of a right, which in value and importance they eſteem above all others.

We moſt humbly beſeech your Majeſty to be aſſured, that the people of this colony are moſt zealouſly attached to your royal perſon, and will ever be ready, on all future occaſions, to demonſtrate their duty to your government, and the firmeſt reſolution to aſſiſt, with the utmoſt of their abilities, in ſupporting your Majeſty's authority, and defending your dominions: But, moſt gracious Sovereign, ſhould the commons of Great-Britain perſiſt in depriving us of this moſt invaluable privilege, it will be with the deepeſt affliction, that the people of theſe colonies muſt perceive ſo unfortunate a diſtinction eſtabliſhed between your Majeſty's loyal Britiſh and American ſubjects, leaving the one in the full poſſeſſion and exerciſe of all thoſe rights which are neceſſary to the moſt perfect political liberty, and the other bereaved of that, which alone conſtitutes the great ſecurity and foundation of all their other privileges; a diſtinction which, we fear, cannot fail of creating a diſunion in ſentiments and affections, jealouſies and diſcord between them, to the great injury of the trade and commerce of the nation, and prejudice of both countries.

Under the moſt grateful ſenſe of your Majeſty's paternal care and regard for your people, ſo often manifeſted in the exerciſe of your

[*For new Advertiſements, ſee the fourth Page.*]

royal authority, and firmly relying on your clemency and wiſdom, we moſt humbly beſeech your Majeſty, that you will be graciouſly pleaſed to take the premiſes into your royal conſideration, and grant to the people of this province, under their preſent unhappy circumſtances, ſuch relief as to your Majeſty's wiſdom and goodneſs ſhall appear moſt proper.

Signed, by Order of the Houſe,

JOSEPH GALLOWAY, Speaker.

Philadelphia, Sept. 22, 1768.

To the Right Honourable the LORDS *Spiritual and Temporal, in Parliament aſſembled,*

The PETITION *of the Repreſentatives of the Freeman of the Province of* Pennſylvania, *in Aſſembly met.*

Humbly ſheweth,

THAT your petitioners apprehend, whenever meaſures are purſued inconſiſtent with the principles of that freedom on which the Britiſh conſtitution is founded, it cannot be thought improper to make application for redreſs to your Lordſhips, the hereditary guardians of Britiſh liberty; and therefore they beg leave to repreſent to your Lordſhips the following aggrievances, which greatly affect his Majeſty's moſt faithful American ſubjects, and to implore your concurrence with the other branches of the Britiſh legiſlature, in relieving them from their preſent diſtreſs.

That the people of this province, gratefully ſenſible of your Lordſhips wiſdom and juſtice, in the repeal of the late act of parliament impoſing ſtamp duties in America, were led to hope, that in all future time they ſhould enjoy the right of granting aids to the crown, by repreſentatives conſtitutionally choſen by themſelves-----that, greatly diſappointed in this expectation, they find another act, paſſed in the ſeventh year of his preſent Majeſty's reign, impoſing new duties on the people of America, for the purpoſe of raiſing a revenue, equally ſubverſive of this right, and tending to render their property moſt precarious and inſecure.

Your petitioners humbly conceive, that it is eſſential to the liberties of Engliſhmen, that no laws can be made to take away their property without their conſent.----Upon this equitable principle the ſecurity of the ſubjects eſtate, whether in the mother country or the colonies, is moſt juſtly founded, nor can Britiſh freedom, or public happineſs, without it any where exiſt. Hence the people of this province, by their repreſentatives in aſſembly, have ever exerciſed the power of diſpoſing of their own property; and whenever requiſitions have been made by his Majeſty, or his Royal predeceſſors, for the defence of America, they have moſt cheerfully and liberally granted their full proportion of aids for that important purpoſe. This power being founded on the conſtitution of the government of the province, and having often received the ſanction of the crown, and full approbation of the Britiſh parliament, your petitioners hope your Lordſhips will not think any reaſons ſufficient to deprive his Majeſty's faithful ſubjects in this colony of a privilege ſo eſſential to their ſecurity and happineſs. They therefore humbly pray your Lordſhips to take the premiſes into your ſerious conſideration, and that you will alſo be pleaſed to purſue ſuch meaſures as you ſhall in your wiſdom think moſt proper to relieve them, and the people they repreſent, from the aggrievances complained of.

Signed, by Order of the Houſe,

JOSEPH GALLOWAY, *Speaker.*

Philadelphia, Sept. 22, 1768.

To the Honourable Knights, Citizens, and Burgeſſes of Great-Britain, *in Parliament aſſembled,*

The PETITION *of the Repreſentatives of the Freemen of the Province of* Pennſylvania, *in Aſſembly met.*

Humbly ſheweth,

THAT your petitioners, taking into their ſerious conſideration the act of parliament impoſing duties on his Majeſty's American ſubjects, for the purpoſe of raiſing a revenue, and conceiving that the ſaid act is injurious to the rights of their conſtituents, as well as to the trade and commerce of the Britiſh dominions, beg leave, in the moſt reſpectful manner, to repreſent thoſe aggrievances to the commons of Great-Britain, who they truſt ever will be the faithful guardians and ſupporters of Britiſh liberty.

In the latter end of the laſt century our anceſtors, under the permiſſion of the crown, removed from their mother country, and ſettled in this diſtant land, then a wilderneſs. The motives to an enterprize ſo arduous, expenſive and hazardous, were not only to enlarge the Britiſh empire, and extend its commerce, but to enjoy that perfect ſecurity of liberty, to which they were intitled as Britiſh ſubjects in their native land: And, notwithſtanding innumerable dangers and difficulties, they have peopled and improved the country into an extenſive colony, without the leaſt expence to the mother ſtate, whereby the Britiſh empire has been conſiderably enlarged, its commerce extended, and its wealth and power greatly encreaſed.

In this removal from their native country, the effects whereof have ſo manifeſtly promoted the intereſt and dignity of the Britiſh government, your petitioners conceive they brought over with them the natural and conſtitutional rights of Engliſh ſubjects, which have deſcended to, and are now veſted in their poſterity, who have by no act whatever forfeited or ſurrendered them; one of which is, that no taxes for the purpoſe of revenue can be legally impoſed on them, but by repreſentatives choſen by themſelves---a right abſolutely neceſſary to the ſecurity of their property and eſtates, and derived to them under the ancient principles of the Engliſh government, and which has ever been eſteemed the chief pillar and ſupport of all their other privileges, inaſmuch as they apprehend they can with no propriety be ſaid to enjoy more than the mere ſhadow of liberty, while others exerciſe a power, whenever they pleaſe, to take ſuch parts and proportions of their property from them, as they think proper, without their conſent.

In confirmation of this right a legiſlative authority, founded on this firſt and important principle of Engliſh liberty, ſo eſſential to the happineſs of the ſubject, was early eſtabliſhed in this province, under the approbation of the crown. This legiſlature was veſted with full power, not only to ſupport the internal government of the province, but of giving and granting to their Sovereign the neceſſary aids, whenever required, for the general ſecurity of his Majeſty's dominions. To this legiſlature, requiſitions have been always made for that purpoſe, ſince the eſtabliſhment of the preſent government, particularly in the times of King William, Queen Ann, his late moſt excellent Majeſty, and our preſent moſt gracious Sovereign, and with the utmoſt cheerfulneſs and liberality complied with; a part of which has been repeatedly reimburſed by the Britiſh parliament.

Under this right, eſtabliſhed on the principles of Engliſh liberty, on the ſettled form of their own government, and the uninterrupted uſage and cuſtom, ſo often recognized and confirmed by the Sovereigns of the mother ſtate, and even by the parliament itſelf, the good people of this province have ſettled, and eſteemed themſelves happy in the enjoyment of that ſecurity of property, which they conceive to be moſt eſſential to freedom, and without which their other privileges can never be long ſupported or maintained, until the late act of parliament, impoſing a Stamp-duty on the colonies, which the late honourable houſe of commons, united with the other branches of the Britiſh legiſlature, has been pleaſed to repeal.

That your petitioners, after the repeal of that act, flattered themſelves, that his Majeſty's moſt faithful ſubjects in this province, yet labouring under a heavy load of debt, occaſioned by their exceſs in granting of aids to the crown in the laſt war, would in future be left in the undiſturbed poſſeſſion of this moſt valuable and important right, which their legiſlatures have exerciſed ſo perfectly to the ſatisfaction of the Britiſh government, and general benefit of his Majeſty's dominions; it therefore gave them inexpreſſible concern to obſerve another act paſſed in a late ſeſſion of the laſt parliament, impoſing duties on his Majeſty's American ſubjects, for the purpoſe of revenue, and reducing them to the ſame unhappy condition, from which, by the wiſdom and juſtice of the Britiſh legiſlature, they had been ſo lately relieved; for we beg leave to repreſent, that ſhould the parliament of Great-Britain continue to exerciſe a power of impoſing taxes on his Majeſty's ſubjects, who are not, nor can be, repreſented in your auguſt houſe, their property and eſtates muſt become extremely precarious, as they can have no power to judge of the propriety of thoſe taxes, no conſtitutional check on the liberality in granting them, no opportunity of pointing out the eaſieſt mode of impoſing and levying them, or of explaining their grievance when they conceive themſelves injured or oppreſſed, without which, it appears to your petitioners, impoſſible for the moſt wiſe and juſt legiſlature to impoſe taxes with propriety and equity, or with ſafety to the people, who are to be affected by them.

Your petitioners, confiding in the juſtice of your honourable houſe, and your attachment to the principles of liberty, intreat that you would be pleaſed to take the rights of his Majeſty's faithful American ſubjects, together with the ſaid act of parliament, under your conſideration, and grant them, ſo far as is in your power, relief from an aggrievance, from which the people of Great-Britain are exempted---a continuation whereof, we fear, will create a diſtinction that muſt naturally occaſion a diſunion of intereſt, ſentiments, and affections between them, which, in its conſequences, may be attended with great inconveniencies and miſchiefs to the trade and commerce of his Majeſty's Britiſh, as well as American, dominions.

Signed, by Order of the Houſe,

JOSEPH GALLOWAY, *Speaker.*

Philadelphia, Sept. 22, 1768.

His MAJESTY's Moſt Gracious ANSWER to the ADDRESS of the HOUSE of COMMONS.

GENTLEMEN,

I RETURN you My hearty thanks, for your very dutiful and affectionate addreſs.

The attachment which you manifeſt to Me, and My family, in your congratulations upon the ſafe delivery of the Queen, and the birth of another Princeſs, is extremely acceptable to Me. Nothing can afford Me greater ſatisfaction than the aſſurances you give Me, of applying your earneſt attention to the relief of My people; and your reſolution to maintain the authority of the legiſlature over all the dominions of My crown.

St. James's, Nov. 28. *Yeſterday there was a great Board of Treaſury, and alſo a Board of Trade, at which ſeveral of the colony agents attended, in reſpect to diſpatches received from the colonies.*

LONDON, November 17.

IT is now reported that a Lord Lieutenant will be appointed for the whole continent of North-America, in the like manner as one is now appointed for Ireland, and that all the preſent Governors will be continued under him.

Nov. 19. *Yeſterday there was a great levee at St. James's, and the council that was ſummoned to meet on affairs, ſaid to be relating to the American colonies, is poſtponed to Monday.*

Upon a certain great man's hearing the death of his Grace the Duke of Newcaſtle, he ſuddenly exclaimed, "there died the Prince of Engliſh Whigs, and the moſt ſtaunch enemy of Tories."

It is ſaid, that there are ſeveral men of war lying off Portſmouth, that have received orders to hold themſelves in readineſs for a foreign and important expedition, the particulars of which will ſoon be made public.

We are told, that on Thurſday next ſeveral great perſonages will embark for the Mediterranean.

Yeſterday one of his Majeſty's meſſengers arrived from Madrid, with letters which occaſioned the immediate aſſembling of a Privy Council.

It is ſaid that ſome new cauſes of diſſatisfaction have broke out between the Courts of Portugal and France, that are likely to be productive of very diſagreeable conſequences.

We hear that a gentleman, eminent in the law, has drawn up the heads of a bill, to enquire into any innovations and encroachments made in the bill of rights; which if done, many things will be aboliſhed that are now very oppreſſive to the free ſubject.

Nov. 21. *Friday Admiral Palliſer, Governor of Newfoundland, arrived in town from Portſmouth, and the ſame day had an interview with his Majeſty's Secretaries of ſtate.*

It is ſaid 16000 men, including 482 marines, will be wanted for the ſea ſervice in the enſuing year.

It is alſo ſaid that the ſum of ſeven hundred and ſixty-eight thouſand pounds, will be wanted for the maintenance of the above ſixteen thouſand men during that period.

Within theſe few days a great number of workmen in the upholſtery, and paper-hanging way, have been engaged for North-America.

It is reported that the long-wiſhed-for north-weſt paſſage has been lately diſcovered by a navigator now in town, and who has promiſed, in a few weeks hence, to give the world a compleat and ſatisfactory journal of his voyage to and from the South-ſea, via Hudſon's-Bay.

Letters from Pekin, by the laſt Dutch mail, bring an account of many recent revolutions in the Empire of China, and in the kingdoms of Bengala (or Bracma) Pegu, Siam, Cochin China, and Tunkin. The King of Bengala, or Bracma, has gained 28 battles, the moſt bloody of which was fought in the month of October 1767. Twenty thouſand Tartars were ſlain in this battle, and amongſt them the Generaliſſimo of the Chineſe troops, who married a daughter of the reigning Emperor. The report of this fatal day ſpread ſuch a terror throughout the province of Yun-Nan, one of the richeſt in China, that moſt of the inhabitants put themſelves to death, without waiting for the enemy; the women eſpecially threw themſelves into rivers and wells, and both men and women were ſeen hanging up in ſhoals; upwards of an hundred thouſand Chineſe, it was computed, having preferred the act of ſuicide to the more cruel and painful deaths which their terrors and imaginations had made them to expect.

Nov. 30. The duties on malt, mum, cyder, and perry, are to be continued on the ſame footing as the preceding year.

Yeſterday the Right Hon. the Lord Chancellor was elected one of the Governors of the Charterhouſe, in the room of his Grace the Duke of Newcaſtle, deceaſed.

It is ſaid the ſum of 4661 l. will be wanted to diſcharge the difference of pay between the Britiſh and the Iriſh eſtabliſhment.

It is ſaid that a further ſum of 12203 l. will be wanted to defray the charges of General and General Staff-Officers for the year enſuing.

Letters from Genoa, dated November 1, ſay, "We are aſſured, that by the interpoſition of a French officer made priſoner by the Malecontents, the Marquis de Chauvelin is negotiating with the Chief Paoli an exchange of priſoners, and a ſuſpenſion of arms, during which, a General Aſſembly will be convoked, in order to come to ſome accommodation."

They write from Leghorn, that General Paſchal de Paoli had cauſed forty-thouſand pair of ſhoes and boots to be imported from England and Holland, for the uſe of his brave countrymen employed in the war.

Extract of a Letter from a Maſter of a Ship to one of his Owners at Newcaſtle, dated Malaga, October 24.

"I have the happineſs to acquaint you that we are in ſafety here, having fortunately got a freight to this port from Genoa; for had we gone to Conſtantinople, we had all been made ſlaves, and our ſhip ſeized by the Turks; there being certain advice, that the Grand Vizir had ſeized on all the foreign ſhips lying there to take in corn, and had ſent their crews into ſlavery. A Dutch ſhip of force reſiſted, and after an obſtinate engagement was overpowered. The Captain's head was immediately ſtruck off, and the crew ſent into the country for perpetual ſlavery. The Turks are laying up great magazines for war, and ſuffer neither ſtores nor proviſions to be bought up, but for the Grand Signior's uſe."

His Grace the Duke of Beaufort is appointed Maſter of the Horſe to her Majeſty.

Extract of a Letter from an Officer of the French Army in Corſica to a Gentleman in Paris, dated October 31.

"So far from hoſtilities being ſuſpended by the ſeverity of the weather, as might have been expected, though the ſnow covers the mountains, the Corſicans aſſemble on the firſt ſignal, as we have juſt diſagreeably experienced. The Marquis de Chauvelin, thinking it would be of advantage to make Olmetta his head quarters on the ſide of the Nebbio, ſent, the 26th inſtant, 400 men to ſeize on that village, but a conſiderable body of Corſicans, having formed in an inſtant, our detachment was forced to make a precipitate retreat, in which our loſs was great; four Officers were dangerouſly wounded; two Captains were taken, and the Chevalier de Bethiſile Mezieres was killed on the ſpot. This ambuſcade obliges us to renounce the project of Olmetta, and to confine ourſelves to Olmetta, on the one ſide, and Biguglia on the other. It is ſaid that Paoli hath cauſed his Secretary John Maſſei to be hanged, he having formed a plot to carry him off, and deliver him to the French; and that Paoli had diſmiſſed the Grand Chancellor, father of the traitor: Others ſay, that the Secretary had attempted to poiſon him."

A report prevails, that the Empreſs Queen has intereſted herſelf in favour of the Corſicans, at the French Court, and that in conſequence of it, the French troops would ſoon be recalled home.

Extract of a letter from Corſica, October 26.

"Four French battalions having diſembarked a few days ago in the port of Frigare, a little diſtance from San Bonifacio, in their way to reinforce the garriſon of that place, the Corſicans, who had got intelligence of it, ſurrounded them in the mountains, where after having killed a great number, they took the reſt priſoners."

The French navy is now in a better condition than at the breaking out of the late war. It is affirmed that they can fit out from Breſt, complete for ſea, upwards of 30 ſhips of the line, beſides frigates, bombs, &c. in proportion thereto, at a month's notice.----This excellent regulation, it is ſaid, is intirely owing to their patriotic miniſter the Duke de Roiſeui, who is univerſally acknowledged at this time the Pitt of France.

By a very popular officer in the army having taken the ſide of Wilkes and Liberty, it is ſaid moſt of the military follow his ſteps, which is no inconſiderable weight in the ſcale of that gentleman's good fortune.

A great man in the law has lately declared, that a certain blaſphemous pamphlet, as it was not intended to be publiſhed, was therefore not puniſhable.

We hear very heavy complaints have juſt been tranſmitted home relative to the conduct of three of his Majeſty's officers in an American province.

It is thought Mr. Wilkes will be called up to the Houſe of Commons next Week.

In the year 1739, the Spaniards declared war againſt Great-Britain, in order to give France leiſure to prepare herſelf; the laſt time France ſtruck the firſt blow, and Spain finiſhed. It is now ſaid that while France is preparing, the Court of Spain is to amuſe us with a declaration of war, though perhaps it will not be a diverſion in THEIR FAVOUR.

It is whiſpered that a negociation is on the tapis for reſtoring Canada to France, in exchange for one of their ſugar iſlands, as the moſt effectual means of ſecuring the dependance of America on the mother country.

Dec. 3. The act for allowing the free exportation of ſalted proviſions from Ireland, and alſo from the American colonies, being near expiring, will, we hear, be continued for a further limited time.

Notwithſtanding the rumours that have been ſpread abroad of the naval preparations in Spain, we are informed, that there is in fact no ſuch appearance, except we can conſider the inevitable repairs of their trading veſſels in that light.

It is ſaid, that the ſhipping below bridge ſuffered conſiderable damage from the violent hurricane on Tueſday laſt.

Dreadful accounts are hourly received from all parts of the country of the floods occaſioned by the late rains; the roads in many places are rendered utterly impaſſable, and the terror and annoyance to paſſengers is inconceivable.

The following is an account of the EXPORTS to the Continent of America, from England only, for five years, excluſive of Scotland,

1761	amounts to	1,554,836	2	3
1762	- - - -	1,812,082	17	7
1763	- - - - -	2,535,429	18	2
1764	- - - -	2,230,022	15	0
1765	- - - -	2,228,450	3	8
		£ 10,360,821	16	8

which is 2,072,146 l. 7 s. 4 d. per annum, on a medium of thoſe five years, by the Cuſtom-houſe entries and valuation.

IMPORTS from the Continent of America to England only, for five years, excluſive of Scotland.

1761	amounts to	787,678	15	0
1762	- - - -	1,145,899	3	6
1763	- - - - -	1,164,844	8	6
1764	- - - -	1,202,238	11	2
1765	- - - -	1,104,689	19	11
		£ 5,405,350	18	1

which is 1,081,130 l. 3 s. 7 d. per annum, on a medium of thoſe five years, by the Cuſtom-houſe entries of England only.

BOSTON, *January* 19.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman in London, dated November 12.

"We have received a particular Account, Journal-wiſe, of the Parade of the Ships and Troops to our much injured Town, on which ſome juſt Obſervations have been made; ſince which, and the Account of the Diſſolution of your Convention, the Intention of which is now better known;---that Spirit of Bitterneſs which lately prevailed, is now greatly ſubſided.----Lord B----n made a Motion in the Houſe of C. to expel Wilkes, but without Effect.----You have it in your Power to relieve yourſelves from all unconſtitutional Acts made here, by a ſteady and determined Reſolution to omit the Importation or Conſumption of our Manufactures, which I heartily wiſh, though I muſt greatly ſuffer by ſuch Reſolutions.-----The Times will ſoon change. Mr. T---- and B--- are indefatigable in your Intereſt. The Papers will ſhew you we are not without benevolent and able Friends and Supporters. Great Proſpects of a Change in the Miniſtry to our Advantage. *November* 18.

D. F-------- ſays, All will be right by and by----."

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman in London, to his Friend in this Town, dated November 16, 1768.

"*The Applications for Redreſs of Grievances, are near univerſal; what Reception they will meet with is yet in Suſpence; but certainly a calm, prudent, moderate Temper, in ſupporting them, will greatly conduce to their Efficacy, though the Miniſtry do not appear to be pleaſed with the Univerſality of the Petitions.*

"*Though the Friends of America ſeem to increaſe, yet there is a powerful Oppoſition, which will occaſion warm Debates in the Senate.*"

Extract of a Letter from London, November 17th.

"*You will ſee by his Majeſty's Speech, and the Addreſſes of both Houſes of Parliament, which accompany this Letter, that the King, Lords and Commons, have unanimouſly determined to maintain inviolate the ſupreme Authority of the Legiſlature of Great-Britain, over every Part of the Dominions of his Majeſty's Crown. I informed you in my Letter of Auguſt 30th, that the Parliament would never give up their Right of Taxation; indeed, it was never even expected by the moſt ignorant Partizans, either of Adminiſtration, or of the Oppoſition on this Side the Atlantic; though our Brethren in America ſeem to have demanded it.*

"*Having mentioned the Oppoſition, I muſt let you know, that altho' they oppoſe the Miniſtry, they are not at Bottom your Friends; they find Fault that they may get into Power, and when that is obtained, they muſt ſupport Government, and the ſupreme Right of Parliament; and then they are your Opponents.---It is ſaid here, that you have al-*

*** Was found ſome Time ago, a SINGLE CASE WATCH. The Owner applying to PETER SUTTER, in Strawberry-

ready ſowed the firſt Seeds of Independance, which can never be eradicated, unleſs ſpeedy and vigorous Meaſures are adopted by Parliament.----Your Oppoſers are numerous, loud, and vehement; your Friends are few, and hardly know what to ſay: For few Perſons here deny the Parliament's Right of Taxation. Yet you will certainly have a calm, diſpaſſionate Hearing; but you will appear before Friends jealous of their diſputed Rights: Before Friends who are greatly and juſtly alarmed, by your Behaviour, and, above all, by your Claim of Exemption from the Juriſdiction of the Britiſh Parliament.

"*It is alſo believed, the former Conceſſions, which our Generoſity granted to your Petitions, have occaſioned your late Arrogance and Claims.---Happy would it have been, both for Britain and America, if you had behaved with more Moderation and Temper! You ought to have known and ſtudied better the Character of the Britiſh Nation, it is long before they can be ſtimulated to Wrath, they muſt be repeatedly inſulted, but when once rouſed, that Houſe which by the ſingle Word War, hath often ſhook the World, from Pole to Pole, can eaſily with another, for ever ſilence American Claims.*"

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman in London, to his Friend in Boſton, dated November 18, 1768.

"We ſee, with true Concern, what you ſay with reſpect to your preſent Situation; we confeſs it extremely diſagreeable: But as our Parliament (being now met) will ſoon go upon American Affairs, we have the moſt ſanguine Hopes, that Matters will be happily ſettled to all our Wiſhes:---By what can yet be diſcovered, great Part of your Diſtreſſes may be attributed to ſome on your Side the Water,---Every Thing relative to the late and preſent Diſturbances and Uneaſineſſes in your Town, is ordered to be laid before the Houſe; and, we doubt not, when Matters come to be coolly conſidered, every real Cauſe of Complaint will be removed."-----

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman of Diſtinction in London, to his Friend in this Town, dated November 18, 1768.

"*I hope as the Troops are quietly landed, and as there will be no Occaſion for them, they will ſoon be removed; which will give me great Satisfaction. I think you will ſoon have your Aſſembly reſtored, which will be a healing Meaſure.---Yeſterday, I met a Number of the Friends of America, and I have the Satisfaction to aſſure you, that they inform me, the Houſe were coming about in Favour of America very faſt; though the Houſe was at firſt greatly alarmed by his Majeſty's Speech. The King has ſeen your Petition, which will, with the reſt of the Colonies Petitions, be brought before the Parliament.*"

Extract of a Letter from another Gentleman of Diſtinction, to his Friend in this Town, dated London, Nov. 19, 1768.

"*All the Circumſtances of the Colonies, will be laid before the Parliament, and I am not without Hopes of your obtaining Relief. As to the Convention, it was certainly a prudent Meaſure, and had a ſalutary Effect; and you judged exceeding right, to diſclaim all authoritative and governmental Acts.*"

Extract of another Letter, dated London, November 20.

"A Journal of Proceedings in Boſton has been printed in the St. James's Chronicle, Mr. ----- is enamoured with the Boſtonian Conduct. Some Members of Parliament have been warm in your Favour---all your Friends here would have you be reſolute reſpecting Non-Importation. D. F------- has declared the Pennſylvanians will come into it, if the Parliament do not redreſs our Grievances, and that when they do, they will keep their Agreement. Your Friends will not forſake you at any critical Period, unleſs you forfeit their Opinion of you by paſſive Servitude, the Idea of which they cannot bear: I rejoice Frugality is actually practiſed with you---It affords me redoubled Diſtreſs, to find that we owe our preſent Diſtreſs to thoſe who are nurſed among you; had I heard of ſome Perſons what I now know for fact, I had diſbelieved it; we are told with a Snear, we ſhall ſoon have the Company of Mr. O--s, &c.---I do not believe it; impoſſible the Boſtonians ſhould ſuffer it.----It has been reported that you have delivered up your arms; I have ventured to aſſert, that you neither have, or will; your Friends would forſake you for ſuch an Action.

"P. S. I have juſt received great Pleaſure, by what has come to my Knowledge----The Tide is turning, and I think you may have Things on the old Footing."

Several other Letters from Merchants in London are of the ſame Import with the above: One Gentleman, it is ſaid, writes, that to keep from Mobs, Riots, &c. and adhere to the Engagement, for Non-Importation of Goods, would be a great Means of having Redreſs.

The Reports of the Removal of ſome of the Governors in North-America, has ſubſided; and we hear his Excellency the Governor of this Province has received the fulleſt Aſſurances of the Royal Approbation of his Conduct.

With Captain Rowland from London, came over the Commiſſions for our new American Judges of the Admiralty, viz. Hon. Robert Auchmuty, Eſq; for New-Hampſhire, Maſſachuſetts-Bay, Rhode-Iſland, and Connecticut. Hon. Jonathan Sewal, Eſq; for Nova-Scotia, Quebec, &c. Hon. Jared Ingerſoll, Eſq; for New-York, New-Jerſey, Pennſylvania, Maryland, and Virginia; and Hon. Auguſtus Johnſton, Eſq; for North and South Carolina, Eaſt and Weſt Florida. The Salaries of each, 600 l. Sterling per Annum, payable out of the Fines and Forfeitures in America: If that Fund ſhould prove inſufficient, then the Deficiency is to be made up by Draughts on the Treaſurer of the Navy, payable out of the Proceeds of Men of Wars old Stores, &c.

When Captain Scott left London, there was not one Veſſel put up for this Place, no Orders being received for Goods.

The Boſton Packet is principally loaded with Hemp and Coal.

From other letters, public prints, &c. brought by Captain Scott, we learn, "That Aſia was ſwimming in blood----That the affairs of Europe were in a critical ſituation, the Turks, Ruſſians, Poles, &c. actually engaged in hoſtilities, which, with the conduct of France reſpecting Corſica, made many apprehend that the war would ſoon become general:----That the affairs of America ſo engroſſed the attention of the m------y and nation, that it was thought they would endeavour to keep out of the war, until they were happily ſettled:---That the colonies, and this province and town in particular, had been moſt groſly miſrepreſented from hence; but that pens had not been wanting at home, to ſet G. B. and the c--m------rs characters and conduct in their true light: The m------y had been led to apprehend that this town had been actually in arms, and the province ready for ſetting up an independency; that the tranſactions of our town meeting was to encourage the ſame; and the convention in Boſton, an actual aſſumption of the powers of government.

"That ſince they had received authentick accounts of their proceedings, and ſeen the Boſton Journal of Occurrences, the prejudices raiſed by thoſe falſe and wicked repreſentations had greatly ſubſided, and our friends and advocates daily increaſing; that the convention was looked upon, and conſidered by the judicious as a moſt ſalutary meaſure, calculated to prevent raſh proceedings, and a legal procedure for the redreſs of grievances:---That ſome perſons among us had repreſented to adm---ſt----n, that the peaceable landing of the troops ſhould be imputed to our weakneſs and fears, rather than our loyalty and concern to prevent the evils of a civil war, which by the raſhneſs of ſome might have been precipitated, and that they had nothing now to do but to follow the blow, and we ſhould be ſoon ready to ſubmit to every thing they might think proper to impoſe, eſpecially if they at the ſame time would ſupport and enlarge the American fund, whereby new penſions might be granted, new officers appointed, and preſent ſalaries increaſed.

"That anonymous papers had gone from hence to L--d H--lls----gh, ſcandalizing and abuſing the moſt reſpectable among us, which his L--p had ſent back to G. B. to enquire into:---That G. B's repreſentations had involved the M------y, eſpecially the Americn S-----y, in great embarraſſments, which had led him to order a particular account of all the pretended tranſactions to be ſent him, from the beginning of December before laſt, ſupported with proper vouchers; which plainly ſhews that G. B. is now put upon the defenſive, but from his known knack at taking private depoſitions, it requires the ſerious attention not only of this town, but as we have no aſſembly, of his Majeſty's council, and the whole province----That the friends of the nation are heartily deſirous of having all diſputes with us amicably ſettled; ſome of whom have adviſed us, that it is in our power to get all things put upon their old footing, if this will now ſatisfy us; that nothing will more promote this happy effect than a continuance of our orderly and legal behaviour, and ſtrictly adhering to our agreement reſpecting the conſumption or non-importation of Britiſh manufactures, at the ſame time exhibiting to the world, by a conſtitutional conduct, that we never can be perſuaded by any M------r to ſell, or be inveigled out of our juſt rights and privileges, and that, with the help of providence, we will not ſuffer them to be wreſted from us illegally by any power upon earth."

NEW-YORK, January 30.

Monday laſt the Election for the City and County of New-York, came on at the City-Hall, in this City, and on cloſing the Poll the Friday following, John Cruger, James De Lancey, Jacob Walton, and James Jauncey, Eſquires, were returned duly elected, by a great Majority.

William Nicoll, and Col. Odell, Eſquires, are elected for Suffolk.

And Lewis Morris, Eſq; for the Borough of Weſtcheſter.

PHILADELPHIA, February 2.

Extract of a Letter from London, October 23, 1768.

"Dr. Franklin is very well, and very buſy. You do not ſee him this Year. Indeed it is better for you that he is where he is."

A Gentleman in London writes his Friend here (Nov. 3) as follows.

"Some of the wiſeſt Politicians imagine vigorous Meaſures will be purſued with you. Doctor Franklin is indefatigable in his Endeavours to ſerve his Country. I heard him ſay, a few Days ago, in a large Company, "*Britain has no Right to tax the Colonies, and never had any ſuch Right, and I truſt never will have it.*" Be not alarmed if you ſhould hear of Military Preparations, to inforce the late Duties that have been impoſed on you."

We hear the King has been pleaſed to appoint RICHARD STOCKTON, *Eſq; of the Province of New-Jerſey, Counſellor at Law, to be one of his Majeſty's Council for that Province.*

By a Veſſel arrived in Maryland from London, we have Advice of the Arrival of the Ship Carolina, Captain Friend, from this Port; and a Ship from New-York, whoſe Letters got to London the 22d of November; as alſo of the Schooner Enterprize, Captain Caldwell, from this Place at Londonderry.

By a Gentleman, lately from the Grenades, we are informed, there was great Likelihood of a fine Crop, and they were to begin to cut the Firſt of January; that Governor Melville was daily expected there from England; that Orders were arrived, for the Lieutenant Governor to ſuſpend Legiſlation at the Grenades, Dominica, and St. Vincents, till further Orders from Home; that the French were adding greatly to their Fortifications at Guadaloupe; that at Martinico they were erecting a ſtrong Fortification on an Eminence, commanding the Forts taken by the Engliſh laſt War; and that upwards of 200 Men were daily employed in making Gun Carriages.

Captain Byvanck, belonging to New-York, ſailed from the Grenades for the Bay of Honduras on the 23d of December.

Laſt Fifth Day MARY COATES, junior, of this City, departed this Life, after a long and painful Illneſs, which ſhe endured with great Fortitude, and Chriſtian Reſignation. She was a young Woman that poſſeſſed many Virtues, and excellent Qualities of Mind, and was a Pattern of Chriſtian Humility, Plainneſs and Perſeverance; a moſt dutiful Daughter, unwearied in tender Offices of filial Love; a condeſcending endearing Siſter; a ſincere engaging Friend; a profitable agreeable Acquaintance, and a pleaſant obliging Neighbour. Polly Coates was ſo very amiable in her Life, that few could converſe with her, and not love her, or behold her, and not eſteem her.

The lowly Branch and humble Vale retain
The Dews of Morning, and refreſhing Rain;
So God's firſt Love ſhe never gave away,
And kept the Sweetneſs of her Bridal Day.

ARRIVALS.

At the Grenades. Captains Barnes, Stephens, and Troup, from Philadelphia; Bain, and Williamſon, from Virginia; Hodge, and Thew, from New-York; Gardner, from Rhode-Iſland; Staples, from New-Haven; Stilwell, from Salem; Robertſon, and Dowman, from Boſton; and the Captains Moore, and Newhall, from Piſcataqua.

At St. Croix. Captain Carliſle, from Philadelphia; Captain Billings, and two Sloops (Maſters Names unknown) from Boſton.

Laſt Thurſday, about One o' Clock, a Fire broke out in a Frame Building in Second-ſtreet; and notwithſtanding the Roof was all in a Blaze inſide, before it was diſcovered, by the Activity of the Inhabitants (ever ready on ſuch Occaſions) the ſame was happily extinguiſhed, without doing any Damage to the adjoining Houſes.

The Captains Powell and Dougherty are arrived at Liſbon from this Port.

On Tueſday, the 24th ult. about One in the Morning, the Houſe of Mr. Thomas Williams, Shoemaker, in Second-ſtreet, was broke open, and robbed of a Silver Watch; and two Nights afterwards it was again attempted by two Men, who got in at a Two-pair of Stairs Window, after climbing ſome back Buildings, but as they were going down to the Parlour, their Light was diſcovered by a Perſon, who waking Mr. Williams, he immediately went down after them, and was attacked by one of the Villains with a Weapon; upon which he went up Stairs to the front Window, and called the Watch, but before Aſſiſtance came, they made their Eſcape. Two Men are ſince taken up on Suſpicion, and committed to Goal.

☞ *For Mr. THOMAS CROWLEY's Letter, with his Obſervations, &c. ſee the* SUPPLEMENT.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *Philadelphia*, INWARD ENTRIES.

NONE.

OUTWARDS. Brig Lord Hyde, J. Taylor, for Barbados. Brig Suſanna, T. Moore, London. Ship Ann, G. Fortin, and Brig Mercury, R. Moore, Liſbon. Sloop Diana, J. M'Cormick, Honduras. Snow Rebecca, J. Miller, for Jamaica.

CLEARED. Ship Friendſhip, J. Caſtle, and Ship Phebe, M. Davidſon, to Liſbon. Brig Peggy, W. Burrow, St. Euſtatia. Ship Hopewell, N. M'Gowan, to Dublin.

Philadelphia, Feb. 1, 1769.

To be SOLD,

FIVE FORGE NEGROES, that have been Ten Years at the Buſineſs, and are Maſter Workmen; three of which are HAMMERMEN, and two FINERS. Enquire of ARCHIBALD M'CALL, in Philadelphia, or JOHN FEGAN, at Glaſgow Forge.

N. B. The Reaſon of their being ſold is, that the Forge is not to be carried on longer than next Spring.

WEST JERSEY RIGHTS,

TO be ſold by JOHN and LAMBERT CADWALADER, in Front-ſtreet, a little above Walnut-ſtreet. § 1 M.

Cheſter, January 30, 1769.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, on Thurſday, the 23d day of February next, at one o'clock, at the houſe of David Mackey, innholder in New-London townſhip, will be ſold by vendue, one full undivided ſixth part, in ſix equal parts to be divided, of and in a meſſuage, plantation and tract or parcel of land thereunto belonging, containing 200 acres, more or leſs, ſituate in Eaſt-Nottingham townſhip, in the county of Cheſter; bounded by lands of Andrew Boyd, Alexander Threw, James M'Dowell, and others; late the eſtate of John Crawford; ſeized in execution, and to be ſold by

‡ JOHN MORTON, Sheriff.

*** The* AMERICAN PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY; *held at Philadelphia, for promoting uſeful Knowledge, meet at the College To-morrow Afternoon, at Six o'Clock.*

Cheſter Goal, January 24, 1769.

THIS day was committed to my cuſtody, as a runaway ſervant, an Engliſhman, who calls himſelf JOSEPH PENNOCK, and confeſſes that he is a ſervant to Mr. Thomas Rutland, of Anne Arundel county, near Annapolis, in Maryland; his maſter is deſired to come, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be diſcharged in four weeks, according to law; by

† JOSEPH THOMAS, Goaler.

To be SOLD, or LETT upon ground-rent,

A LOT of ground, containing in breadth 51 feet, and in depth 100 feet, ſituate in Second-ſtreet, next to John Dickinſon's, Eſq. For terms apply to SAMUEL POWELL.

WHEREAS LAVALLIN BARRY, of Radnor townſhip, in Cheſter county, hath made an aſſignment of all his book debts, &c. unto us the ſubſcribers, for the benefit of his creditors; we do hereby requeſt all perſons indebted to the ſaid Lavallin Barry, to pay their reſpective ballances to Richard Miles, of Radnor aforeſaid (who is impowered to receive the ſame) at or before the 15th day of March next, otherwiſe they may expect to be ſued without further notice, by SAMUEL MILES, EDWARD JONES, SAMSON DAVIS, Aſſignees. †

All thoſe whoſe accounts are become due for goods purchaſed of the ſubſcribers at vendue, are deſired to pay as above.

THOSE perſons who are indebted to ALEXANDER SINCLAIR, chapman, are deſired to pay their reſpective debts to William Semple, or Samuel Jackſon, merchants in Philadelphia (aſſignees in behalf of ſaid Sinclair's creditors) or to Jaſper Yeates, Eſq; in Lancaſter, and to no other perſons, before the 10th day of March next. Thoſe who neglect to comply with this requeſt, will be ſued immediately after the time above mentioned. † 5 w.

BERNARD and JUGIEZ,

Carvers and Gilders, at their looking-glaſs ſtore, the corner of Cheſtnut and Third-ſtreets,

HAVE imported by the laſt veſſel from London, Captain Sutton, a neat aſſortment of looking-glaſſes, and girondalas, figures of plaiſter of Paris, and brackets, and paper machie for cieling with, which will be ſold on very low terms, for caſh. ‖

There is to be SOLD, by

JACOB RENNO, Tobacconiſt,

Living in Second-ſtreet, next door to David Schaffer, near Arch-ſtreet, the following ſorts of diſtilled ſpirits, oil and waters, viz.

MINT oil, pennyroyal oil, roſe and mint, flour of teleca, lilly, ſweet margerum, rue, ſage, lavender, parſley, carduus benedict, ſpeedwell, pennyroyal, cinqueſoil, ground ivy, tanſey waters, and ſeveral other diſtilled waters, too tedious to mention. Likewiſe the ſpirit of elder berries, excellent for ſweating, woormwood extract, and an excellent ſalve for any kind of wounds. Thoſe that will favour him with their cuſtom, may be aſſured of being uſed well, and at the loweſt rates, by

¶ JACOB RENNO.

Juſt imported from London, and to be ſold cheap for Caſh, by

JEREMIAH HACKER,

At Mr. Bell's, the Sign of General Wolfe, in Water-ſtreet,

A NEAT Aſſortment of Penknives, Pinchbeck Sleeve-buttons, Sciſſars, Pocket Claſp Knives, neat poliſhed Watch-chains, Shot-pouches, Aſſes-ſkin Pocket-books, Table-knives, and ſundry other Things. ¶

To be SOLD by

P. WEBSTER,

In Market-ſtreet, five doors above the Coffee-Houſe,

SPERMACETI, myrtle wax and tallow candles, olive oil in barrels and jars, a few bags of choice new hops, Boſton made womens ſhoes, Morocco leather, ſeal ſkins, iron tea kettles, and a variety of other hollow iron ware, ſhod ſhovels, balm of gilead, a cheſt of choice bohea tea, New-England rum, tanners oil, a few caſes of blue and white china tea cups, Boſton flaxſeed, &c.

Alſo DUCK GRASS, otherwiſe called FOWL MEADOW SEED; as this is a new ſort of graſs in this province, I have been deſired to give directions for raiſing it, which take as follow. 1. Let the ground be looſe and moiſt, that the roots may have full room to ſpread. 2. The ſeed is very minute, and requires the ground to be ſomewhat broken and open, before it can ſpring or grow. 3. No degree of water which does not waſh it away, or ſtand on it longer than 5 or 6 days at one time, will hurt it. 4. Sow it any time between February and October, the firſt year will not produce much. 5. Sow from 5 to 9 quarts to an acre.

N. B. In land ſuitable to it, it commonly produces about two tons of hay per acre, and of as good quality as any whatever, and will grow freely where the land is too wet for timothy, and will bear mowing twice a year, and produce large plenty of fall feed after the ſecond mowing.

To be SOLD by the SUBSCRIBER,

Living at William Parr's place, at Point no Point,

BEST firſt and ſecond crop HAY, Timothy and blue GRASS. Alſo choice racked CYDER, and a large quantity of POTATOES, very cheap.

N. B. Strayed away ſome time laſt Fall, an old red COW, pretty large, no other particular marks. Whoever has taken up the ſame, and will inform the ſubſcriber, ſo as he may have her again, ſhall have Ten Shillings reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by JOSEPH DRINKER. ¶

Philadelphia, January 31, 1769.

ON Sunday morning laſt, the 29th inſtant, ran away from the ſubſcriber, living in Plumſted townſhip, Bucks county, an Iriſh indented ſervant man, named JOHN MILBEN, about 20 years of age, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, well made, has ſhort curled black hair, much pitted with the ſmall-pox, a down look, uſes his left hand moſt, and the little finger of his right hand ſuppoſed to be crooked: Had on, and took with him, when he went away, a large dark lead coloured jacket, with turn-up cuffs of olive-green coloured cloth, and mohair buttons, an old brown ditto, an under blue ditto, with metal buttons, a coarſe tow ſhirt, a fine linen ditto, a pair of old buckſkin breeches, blue yarn ſtockings, and new ſhoes, tied with thongs. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant, and brings him to his maſter, ſhall have Four Pounds reward, paid by

¶ MATTHEW GRIER.

TO be ſold by public vendue, on the 21ſt of this inſtant February, at ten o'clock, on the premiſes, a valuable plantation, ſituate in Briſtol townſhip, Bucks county, lying on the river Delaware, 19 miles from Philadelphia, one mile from Burlington, and about a mile and a half from Briſtol, adjoining lands of Samuel Morris, Lewis Lenore, and Captain Edgar, containing about 100 acres of good land, 12 or 14 whereof are improved meadow of the beſt Sort, and 30 acres more may be made, whereon is a large quantity of ain timber, 10 acres of upland, well wooded, and the reſt good corn land, fit for the plow; there is a convenient ſtream of water, whereon may be built a griſt or ſaw-mill; alſo a good frame dwelling-houſe and kitchen, framed barn and ſtable, and a bearing orchard of good fruit. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, by applying to the ſubſcriber, living on the premiſes, may view the ſame, know the conditions, and depend on a ſure title.

† JOSEPH WORRALL.

Alſo to be ſold, cows, year old heifers, ſwine, a plow and gears, wheat and rye in the ground, and ſundry other things, too tedious to mention. Where due attendance, and uſual credit, will be given, by J. W.

Alley, or PETER COLBERT, in Southwark, proving his Property, and paying Charges, may have it again. ¶

General Post Office, New-York, January 20, 1769.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given, That the Mail for Falmouth will be made up at this Office on Saturday, the 4th of February next, and will continue to be made up in the ſame manner upon the firſt Saturday in every Month, and the Packet Boat ordered to ſail with it the next Day.

Great Inconveniences having ariſen to the Public by returning Letters for the Poſtage, it is now left at the Option of the Writer to pay or not beforehand, to any Part of His Majeſty's Dominions, either in Europe or America, except Gibraltar or Port Mahon.

All Perſons, however, are particularly to take Notice, that Letters and Packets from any Part of America, for all Places beyond the Seas, not in His Majeſty's Dominions, are to pay at the Office where they are put in, the full Poſt to London, beſides the foreign Rates they may be chargeable with, to prevent the Neceſſity of their being opened and returned for the Poſtage.

By Command of the Deputy Poſt Maſter General,
JAMES PARKER, Secretary.

THE MAP of the province of Pennſylvania, publiſhed by the late Mr. Nicholas Scull, notwithſtanding great care and pains were taken to render it compleat, yet being an extenſive work, hath been found not only imperfect, but erroneous in many parts, which were laid down from the beſt information he could then obtain. The ſubſcriber, who was employed in that uſeful work, has had great opportunities of correcting its errors, and ſupplying its defects, and ſpent a great deal of time for that purpoſe. Having communicated his intentions to ſeveral ingenious gentlemen, who kindly aſſiſted him with materials, he is induced by their advice, and the encouragement of many others, who have ſeen his improved map (now nearly finiſhed) to publiſh the ſame by ſubſcription, according to the following propoſals.

Firſt, It being objected that the large ſcale on which the former map was laid down, made it expenſive, at the ſame time that it only extended a little beyond the improved parts of the province, this map is laid nown on a ſcale of ten miles to an inch, and will comprehend the whole extent of the province; deſcribing the ſituation of all the towns, villages, and remarkable places, the courſes of the roads, rivers, creeks and mountains, with great preciſion, on one ſheet of paper, of about thirty inches in length, and about twenty inches in breadth.

Second, The map to be printed on good paper, and delivered to the ſubſcribers at the price of Seven Shillings and Six-pence, on or before the firſt day of October next. The expectation he has of being ſoon enabled from actual ſurveys, and accurate obſervations, to lay down the back country, now lately purchaſed of the Indians, with great exactneſs (for which he is determined to exert his utmoſt induſtry) occaſions the poſtponing his intended publication to ſo late a day. And in the mean time he takes this opportunity of earneſtly requeſting thoſe gentlemen, who can furniſh him with any draughts or obſervations of any part of the province, that may be ſerviceable to his deſign, to communicate the ſame as early as poſſible, and their favours ſhall be gratefully acknowledged. WILLIAM SCULL.

Thoſe who are inclined to encourage this undertaking, are requeſted to ſubſcribe their names with John Lukens, Eſq; Surveyor General, Meſſieurs William and Thomas Bradford, William Goddard, Henry Miller, Hall and Sellers, James Biddle, Peter Miller, in the city of Philadelphia; Mr. John Hart, in Southwark; Mr. William Maſters, in the Northern Liberties; Mr. Chriſtopher Sower, in Germantown; George Roſs, and James Ralfe, Eſquires, in Lancaſter; Samuel Johnſton, Eſq; in York-Town; Mr. Richard Tea, and Mr. James Polke, in Carliſle; Lewis Gordon, Eſq; in Eaſton; Henry Hale Graham, Eſq; in Cheſter; and John De Normandie, Eſq; in Briſtol. ¶ 4 W.

TO BE SOLD,

A TRACT of 150 acres of LAND, ſituate in Shrewſbury townſhip, York county, within ſix miles of York town, and on Codorus creek, a plentiful and never failing ſtream. An old mill, and ſeveral other buildings (pretty much out of repair) ſtand on this tract. There cannot be a more proper ſite for a mill than this land affords. A conſiderable part of the land is cleared; there are about 7 acres of meadow already made, and 20 acres more may be made at a trifling expence. For terms apply to SAMUEL JOHNSTON, Eſq; at Yorktown, or to RICHARD PETERS, junior, in Philadelphia.

To be LETT, a plantation of about 60 acres of cleared land, with about 7 acres of meadow, a convenient houſe, barn, ſtable, and a garden paled in. The whole under good fence, and ſituate in Blockley townſhip, Philadelphia county, about 3 miles from Philadelphia, at the junction of the roads, leading from the upper and middle Ferries to Lancaſter. Alſo eleven acres of marſh under good bank, in Kingſeſs townſhip, in the ſaid county of Philadelphia, on the river Schuylkill. The ſaid meadow, not being in the beſt order, will be lett by the halves, or at a moderate rent, if the tenant will undertake to improve it. For terms apply to RICHARD PETERS, junior. T.b.c.t.f.

To be SOLD on CREDIT,

A GOOD PLANTATION, on Little Egg Harbour; one third of which is as good meadow as any on that ſhore; and part of the upland well dunged; has on it a new two ſtory houſe, with a barn, &c. Is extremely well ſituated for fiſhing and fowling. Alſo about 25 acres of choice marſh on Oldman's Creek, ready banked in. Any perſon who purchaſes either of the ſaid tracts of land, may have 100 l. caſh (if wanted) to help to improve and ſtock them, and conſiderable time will be allowed for payment, by giving good ſecurity, and paying intereſt. For further particulars, enquire of the ſubſcriber in Market-ſtreet, Philadelphia, WILLIAM SITGREAVES.

N. B. Said Sitgreaves continues his VENDUE for the public ſale of all ſorts of goods, &c. on Fridays and Saturdays, as uſual; and his friends, and others, who pleaſe to favour him with their cuſtom, may depend on his beſt endeavours to pleaſe them. Tbc. 6 W.

January 24, 1769.

TAKEN out of the ſtable of AARON CARMAN, the 22d Inſtant, a ſorrel Mare, ſix Years old, about 14 Hands and an Inch high, paces and trots, is neither marked nor branded, has a ſmall Star in her Forehead, a white Spot on one Ear, a brown Spot on one Side of the Saddle Place, and two white Feet. Whoever reſtores the aboveſaid Mare to Aaron Carman in Amwell, and ſecures the Thief, ſo that he may be brought to Juſtice, ſhall have FOUR POUNDS Reward, or Forty Shillings for the Mare only, with reaſonable Charges, paid by me AARON CARMAN. ¶

WAS taken up, in the river Delaware, by Iſaac Blonk, about a mile above Briſtol, the 31ſt day of December laſt, a long ſtraight LOG, ſuppoſed to be cut for a maſt; the owner is deſired to come and pay for the trouble and coſt, and prove his property and take it away, in about a month's time, or elſe it will be ſold for the ſame, by me ISAAC BLONK. ‡

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of Cadwalader Evans, late of Edgmont, in the county of Cheſter, deceaſed, either on bond, note, or book, are deſired to come and diſcharge the ſame; and all perſons having any juſt demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are requeſted to bring their accounts proved, in order for payment, to ANN EVANS, Executrix, and THOMAS EVANS, Executor. ¶

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Saturday, the 18th of February at 6 o'clock in the evening, at the London Coffee-houſe, a certain lot or piece of ground, ſituate in the Northern Liberties, containing in breadth about 65 feet, and in depth about 24 perches; bounded by the river Delaware, and lands of William Hays, Anthony Palmer, and John Blakely, ſubject to a ground-rent of Eighteen Pounds, Pennſylvania currency, per annum; late the eſtate of Jonathan Biles deceaſed, ſeized and taken in execution, by

JOSEPH REDMAN, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Saturday, the 4th day of February, at 5 o' clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of John Biddle, at the Indian King, in Market-ſtreet, a certain 3 ſtory brick meſſuage, brick kitchen, and four lots of ground; one of the ſaid lots on which the meſſuage and kitchen are erected, ſituate on the north ſide of High-ſtreet, containing in breadth 22 feet, and in depth 132 feet; another of them, containing in breadth, on the eaſt ſide of Seventh-ſtreet, 19 feet, and in length or depth 88 feet; another of them, containing in breadth, on a certain 16 feet alley, 22 feet, and in depth 79 feet; and the other of them, containing in breadth on the eaſt ſide of Seventh-ſtreet aforeſaid, 20 feet, and in length or depth 88 feet. The ſaid lots having alſo a chaiſe-maker's frame work-ſhop and ſhed erected thereon. The whole ſubject to a groundrent of 24l. Pennſylvania currency, per annum; late the eſtate of Conrad Shneider; ſeized and taken in execution by

JOSEPH REDMAN, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Monday, the 6th day of February, at 2 o' clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of John Hall, at the Sheaf of Wheat, on Briſtol road, a certain meſſuage, and tract or piece of land, ſituate in the townſhip of Lower Dublin, containing 50 acres, and 106 perches; bounded by lands of Richard Allen, Andrew Boor, Elias Rambo, &c. late the eſtate of John Vanhorn; ſeized and taken in execution by

JOSEPH REDMAN, Sheriff.

TO BE SOLD,

A SERVANT LAD's TIME, that has between three and four Years to ſerve. Enquire of
¶ JOHN WEST, at the Old Ferry.

New-Caſtle, January 11, 1769.

BY virtue of writs to me directed, on Tueſday, the 7th day of February next, will be expoſed to ſale, on the premiſes, a lot or piece of ground, ſituate in St. George's, in the county of New-Caſtle, containing about ſeven acres, having thereon a commodious frame houſe, 4 rooms on a floor, alſo a kitchen, ſtables, and other out-houſes, known by the name of Mount-Pleaſant; the premiſes have been occupied for ſome time paſt as a tavern, and are well ſituate for that, or other public buſineſs. Alſo, at the ſame time, will be ſold, a leaſe of a piece of meadow ground, for a term of years. Likewiſe, a likely young Negroe wench, horſes, cattle, houſhold goods, and plantation utenſils; late the eſtate and effects of Francis Thornton, taken in execution, and to be ſold, for ready money, by

¶ JOHN THOMPSON, Sheriff.

New-Caſtle, January 23, 1769.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, upon Thurſday, the 23d of February next, will ſold at the Court-houſe, in the town of New-Caſtle, a lot of ground, ſituate in the town of Newark, in Whiteclay-creek hundred, in the county of New-Caſtle, containing about half an acre, with a dwelling-houſe thereon, bounded by lots of Ebenezer Howell, and Samuel Wilſon, and the main ſtreet or King's road; taken in execution, as the eſtate of Charles Speer, and to be ſold, for ready money, by JOHN THOMPSON, Sheriff. ‡

New-Caſtle, January 23, 1769.

BY virtue of writs to me directed, about one o' clock, on Wedneſday, the 1ſt day of March next, will be expoſed to public ſale, upon the premiſes, 73 acres of choice improved marſh, embanked, and divided into ſeveral lots by drains, and now in good order for grazing, having been under Engliſh graſs for ſeveral years paſt; alſo a ſmall tract of upland adjoining to the ſaid marſh, with a dwelling-houſe, draw well, a barn, hay-houſes, and other buildings thereon; the whole being ſituate on the ſouth ſide of Chriſtiana creek, in the hundred and county of New-Caſtle, and bounded with lands of Peter Jaquet, and Peter Jaquet, junior, and others; late the eſtate of Joſeph Woodward, ſeized and taken in execution, and to be ſold, for ready money, by JOHN THOMPSON, Sheriff. ¶

TO BE SOLD,

A CERTAIN piece of extraordinary good LAND, in the townſhip of Paxton, in Lancaſter county, being part of the eſtate of John Scott, late of Paxton, deceaſed, containing 60 acres, about 7 acres cleared and fenced, and all the reſt under timber, abounding with black oak, hickory, and walnut; there may be a good piece of meadow made, as Paxton creek runs through the ſame, and a ſpring of good water; it is a ſtrong limeſtone land, and happily ſituated for health, and has a good neighbourhood; is within 4 miles of Mr. John Harris's ferry, and ten of the Pine ford; and near Thomas Foſter Eſquire's; it is convenient to houſes of worſhip and mills. The title is good, and time will be given for the payment of part of the money. Mr. Andrew Cochran, near the premiſes, will ſhew the land. For further particulars, apply to ROBERT WITHEROW, on Brandywine, near the ſign of the waggon, or the ſubſcriber, in Eaſt Fallowfield townſhip, in the Forks of Brandywine. WILLIAM M'ELVAIN. ¶

Cheſter, January 19, 1769.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias, to me directed, on Monday, the 6th day of February next, at one o' clock, on the premiſes, will be ſold by vendue, all the ſhare, right and intereſt of Nathaniel Claypoole, deceaſed, and his wife, of and in a certain meſſuage or tenement, plantation and tract or parcel of land thereunto belonging, containing 238 acres, ſituate in the townſhip of Eaſt Town, in Cheſter county, bounded by lands late of Adam Rhoads, John Bethell, William Wood, William Shardlo, and others; late the eſtate of Nathaniel Claypoole, deceaſed, ſeized in execution, and to be ſold by

JOHN MORTON, Sheriff.

For LONDON,

The BRIGANTINE,
SUSANNA,
THOMAS MOORE, Maſter,

WILL ſail in one Week, and has good Accommodations for Paſſengers. For Freight or Paſſage apply to JOHN WILLDAY, or ſaid Maſter on board, at WARDER's Wharff, or at the LONDON COFFEE-HOUSE.

DEEDS, MORTGAGES, BONDS, WILLS, and all other Kinds of Conveyances, are carefully drawn by ROBERT LEVERS, at the Corner of Smith's Alley, oppoſite the Three Tun Tavern, in Cheſtnut-ſtreet. Whoever ſhall be pleaſed to favour him with their Buſineſs, may depend on his obſerving therein the utmoſt Accuracy, Secrecy, and Diſpatch. ¶

Juſt publiſhed, and to be SOLD by NICHOLAS GARRISON, in Race-ſtreet, and DAVID HALL, at the New Printing-Office, in Market-ſtreet, Philadelphia, Price Five Shillings,

A NEAT PERSPECTIVE VIEW of the HOUSE of EMPLOYMENT, ALMS-HOUSE, PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL, and Part of the CITY of PHILADELPHIA. ¶

To be LETT for the Term of Five Years, and entered on the Laſt of March next,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, ſituate in Manington townſhip, and within three miles of Salem town, Weſt-Jerſey, containing about 600 acres; 240 whereof are new banked meadow ground, lying on Manington and Salem creek, of which between 20 and 30 acres will be fit for graſs ſeed this ſpring, about 60 acres are old drained meadow; and about 100 acres of cleared upland; the reſt well timbered. The upland is ſtrong, will bear good wheat, or any other ſort of grain, and very natural to graſs; the meadow ground would ſuit for hemp as well as graſs; and the new bank is in very good order. There is on the premiſes, a new frame houſe, 4 rooms on a floor, a large log kitchen, a barn of 30 feet by 50, with ſtalls for 16 oxen, is intended to be built and finiſhed by next harveſt. The place is well ſuited for a large dairy, or for feeding cattle, and excellent range for hogs. Any perſon inclining to rent the premiſes, may be informed of the conditions, by applying to the ſubſcriber, in Philadelphia,
RICHARD WISTAR.

N. B. Salem is the county town and public landing, from whence any produce may be ſent to Philadelphia market for a trifling expence.

To be SOLD, and may be entered upon the firſt day of Sixth Month (June) next,

A LARGE LOT of LAND, ſituate between Sixth and Seventh-ſtreets, in the city of Philadelphia, near the State-houſe, having two fronts of 237 feet each, one on Cheſtnut-ſtreet, and the other on a ſtreet running eaſt and weſt thro' the ſquare. The breadth of the lot, north and ſouth, is 151 feet. There is on it a very convenient brick dwelling-houſe, kitchen, ſtables, coach-houſe, and other improvements, now in the tenure of Dr. Thomas Graham. As the whole together is an airy pleaſant ſituation for a family, the owner would chooſe to ſell it in that manner, but if not ſold ſo, before the above date, he propoſes to divide it into a number of lots, either for ſale, or to be leaſed on groundrent. For further information apply to JOHN SMITH, in Burlington. T.b.c.t.f.

N. B. The aforeſaid premiſes, if not ſold, or lett on groundrent, will be to be rented together at the above time.

Birmingham, Cheſter county, December 14, 1768.

TO be ſold, at public ſale, on the premiſes, on the 8th day of February next, A tract of improved Land, containing upwards of 600 acres, ſituate in the townſhip of Weſt-Nantmell, in the county of Cheſter, 40 miles from Philadelphia and 24 from Lancaſter; the premiſes are divided into two farms, on one of which is lately erected a ſtone houſe, 36 feet by 38, two ſtory high, and divided ſo as to make 4 convenient rooms on each floor; likewiſe a ſtone ſtable, 144 feet by 14, which is divided into 12 ſtalls, each ſufficient to contain a team of horſes. The aforeſaid houſe is licenced for a public houſe, where is now (and has been for many years) a reputable public houſe, being ſituate on a very public road, leading from Coneſtogoe to Philadelphia; this houſe is now kept by Jacob Miller, and known by the name of the Red-Lion, it was formerly kept by Dennis Whelen, Joſeph Gibſon, and Alice Gibſon, during which time it always was, and now is, the ſtage for moſt who uſe that road, being long known to be a place of better accommodations than any other near there on that road, and a convenient ſtage of 11 miles from Downing's town.---This tract was deemed very fertile before it was improved, and yet continues to bear that character; there are 70 acres or upwards of rich low land, which lies on each ſide of a creek (a branch of Little Brandywine) which runs near a mile through the premiſes; there are about 30 acres of this low land already cleared, which produces great plenty of graſs without any manure, being very natural to timothy graſs; the aforeſaid creek, as it extends ſo far through the premiſes, might, with a trifling expence, be thrown over many acres of the upland; the ſtream is large enough for a ſaw-mill, or fulling-mill; the upland produces good crops of wheat and other grain, and exceeds moſt for paſturage, about 400 acres of this tract are cleared, and the remainder well timbered, the premiſes now rent at 85 l. per ann. and the tenant ſubject to the repairs of one of the farms himſelf, and the clearing 16 acres of meadow; his leaſe being for 4 years, expires the 25th day of March enſuing, at which time the purchaſer may have entrance; there are ſeveral large and thriving orchards on the premiſes, ſeveral good ſprings of water, and one of them near the houſe. Thoſe who are deſirous of buying good land, with ſuch a large proportion of low, rich land for meadow, are deſired to view the premiſes, where I ſhall attend the day before the ſale to ſhew the bounds, and the intended diviſions, which will be made to ſuit the inclination of the buyer as much as poſſible, or the whole ſold together, if moſt agreeable to thoſe who incline to purchaſe. The title is intiſputable. The terms will be as favourable as common.
WILLIAM GIBBONS.

N. B. Any perſon deſirous to view the premiſes ſooner than the time mentioned, will be attended by the ſubſcriber, on timely notice. W. G.

A VERY LIKELY SERVANT GIRL to be SOLD, has near four years to ſerve, and very handy at her needle. Enquire of the Printers.

Wants a PLACE,

A WET NURSE, with a good Breaſt of MILK, can be well recommended. Enquire of the Printers. ¶

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of JOHN MATHER, deceaſed, by bond, bill, or book accompt, are deſired immediately to pay the ſame to JANE JACKSON, in order that the legacies may be diſcharged in due time.
JANE JACKSON, Executrix.
CHARLES THOMSON, Executor.

N. B. All thoſe indebted to the eſtate of PAUL JACKSON, Eſq; deceaſed, are hereby notified, that if they do not diſcharge their reſpective debts in one month from this date, they muſt expect to be ſued at next court, as the Adminiſtratrix expects to be called on to make up her accompts, and ſettle at the next Orphan's Court. JANE JACKSON, Adminiſtratrix.
Cheſter, January 7, 1769.

Philadelphia, January 10, 1769.

THE PARTNERSHIP of ROBERT TAIT, and Company, being diſſolved, they requeſt all perſons indebted thereto, to make payment, betwixt this day and the firſt of February next, otherwiſe their accompts will be put into an Attorney's hands to ſue for. Thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid company, are deſired to bring them in, to receive payment.

The ſaid TAIT has on hand, at his ſtore, oppoſite the Golden Fleece tavern, in Second-ſtreet, a neat aſſortment of MERCHANDIZE, imported in the laſt veſſels from Britain, which he will ſell, wholeſale or retail, at prime coſt, for CASH only.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by DAVID HALL, and WILLIAM SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, near the *Market*.

Messieurs HALL and SELLERS,

MR. THOMAS CROWLEY, *author of the letter printed in the Public Advertiser, October 21, requests you will be pleased to republish it in your Gazette. I have inclosed you likewise a printed copy of his observations and propositions for an accommodation between Great-Britain and her Colonies, which you are likewise requested to publish in your Gazette. I am,*

GENTLEMEN, your most humble servant,

A. B.

A copy of a LETTER to a gentleman in America.

Esteemed Friend, LONDON, *Oct.* 20, 1768.

I HAVE now (altho' late) to acknowledge the receipt of your kind favour of the 20th of November last, wherein your candour and sensibility are to me sufficiently evident. I have long clearly perceived how unpopular the notion of an union between Great-Britain and her Colonies, has appeared in the several northern plantations; and give me leave to relate, that perception, and the dreadful probable consequences of such mistaken apprehensions among you, have often very sorrowfully filled my mind with an anxiety which no language can describe to the full.---Consider in time, ye descendants of British parents! how utterly in vain must be the expectations of such who deceive themselves, by thinking the Parliament of these kingdoms will go on (now the provinces are arrived at considerable maturity) protecting with our mighty and extremely expensive navy, &c. without drawing from you some part of the expence in some determined, legal, fixed method, without further depending on the extremely precarious hitherto practiced method of requisitory letters, adapted to the infant state of the colonies, many of which at first, and for a long time, continually wanted aids from hence, and some have had it to great extent: So was taxation, so far, much out of question; but the flourishing state of the colonies, to which the last extremely expensive war has advanced them, although, at the same time, this country hath by the same war been involved, and now groans under an immense load of public debts, near or about eighty millions whereof, have been contracted by means of, and to carry on that war, which was commenced in America, for the protection thereof, so does and will the Parliament think it the indispensable duty of the colonies to co-operate in some salutary method, to be firmly fixed on and determined by mutual consent, whereby they may in future contribute a reasonable proportion towards their own protection, who, without the aid and influence of the British navy, would be soon over-run by the maritime powers of Europe, and divided among them. On the other hand, those among you who are too sanguine in the dangerous and vain expectations of becoming independent (and such there certainly are among you) should, before it is too late, consider the great absurdity of supposing that such a circumstance can ever happen, without a long and *dreadful struggle*, which, in all human probability, will be attended with the direful effect of most of the maritime and river-port cities and places being laid in ashes, as must soon be the case, if our navy were to exert their force against them. I therefore once more earnestly exhort your countrymen to think in time of making some well-concerted propositions adapted to the glorious and beneficent purpose of preserving peace, by voluntarily agreeing to a fixed, legal way of contributing to your own preservation; and lest you should not be able to find out a better (and that I am persuaded cannot be) I have resumed the arduous, but pleasing task, of sketching out further proposed out-lines for a happy and mutual beneficent union: If I had not (from your lively description of the great mutual benefits likely to arise from such union) been led to think very favourably of your mental capacity and goodness of heart, I should have spared myself from this voluntary service; but clearly perceiving the qualifications with which an all-gracious Providence hath blessed you, I once more indulge the hope, that you may again direct your pen in the mutual service of this and your country. You will excuse my placing *this* first, while I am writing to an inhabitant of *your*'s, and that in consideration, if your protector *falls*, you must *fall* also; and the tax-masters of France would have much less regard to your constitutional right, than your parent country in the worst of times ever had. The inclosed propositions, &c. have been a few days since communicated to the King and Ministry, as also the Privy Council here,----and the effect we must leave for the present.

I am, very respectfully,
your well-wishing friend,
and a lover of peace,
THOMAS CROWLEY.

P. S. I recommend the colonists to consider, that their plea of using British manufactures is only valid as it relates to foreigners among you, since the English, Scotch, and Irish among you, and their descendants, would have also used them, if they had continued here without emigrating, and would here have also bore their proportion of taxes towards protection and defence.

OBSERVATIONS and PROPOSITIONS, for an Accommodation between GREAT-BRITAIN *and her* COLONIES.

I. EVERY Englishman has an indisputable constitutional right to be heard for himself, or by his Counsel, in any judicial cause, wherein his life, liberty, or property, is at stake. Has not the same Englishman, in *every* part of the King's dominions, by the same parity of reason, as well as by many tried precedents throughout ages, the same clear constitutional right to be heard by himself or his representative, concerning the taxation of his property, or concerning a part of his property being legally taken from him; and also concerning the mode and size thereof? and that for this *evidently good reason*, "None are likely to be so good judges of the mode of taxation adapted to "any colony as the people *themselves*, nor of the *proportion* they "can *bear* thereof without ruinous consequences."

II. Can the colonists, in the *present* mode of connection with Great-Britain, have any such very *necessary* and very *reasonable* opportunity of pleading their *own* cause in the parliament? which has nevertheless taxed them *without*.

III. Is there not, therefore, an evident necessity, in point of reason, equity, and justice, as well as constitutional right, that the colonies should have *proper members* of their *own* to plead for them, in matters wherein their property is immediately concerned, in lieu of the hitherto-practised method of having their business done in a bungling manner by *out-door agents?* who, in the present mode of things, have *no right to speak in the house* to any matter relative to their constituents interest or instructions, unless by summons or petition at a stated time, and at the *bar*; which is extremely inadequate to the effectual support of the interest of their constituents, especially on emergent occasions.

IV. Until this be granted, what precedent can be produced in these dominions, for many centuries past, of any part of the King's dominions being taxed by the *parliament of* ENGLAND *before the union with Scotland, or by* GREAT-BRITAIN *since*, without a *representation* being granted them, to make the same consist with the never-failing, native, constitutional maxim in the British nation, of granting *their own money* for public services, without being liable to, or acquiescing with, its being *taken from them without their consent*, or their submitting to have their *fellow-subjects* (the commons in parliament) give and grant away *property not their own, without the consent of the proprietors*, and without the proprietors being heard for themselves in their own cause by *representation?* It will be found, on proper search, there are not *any* such instances on record. The late taxation of America, therefore, appears absolutely unconstitutional, or contrary to the constitutional maxims of government, legislation, and taxation in this land of liberty; which every true-born Englishman is bound in honour to support, as he tenders the happiness of himself and his posterity, or that of his countrymen and theirs.

V. Ergo; a wise established *representation* of all *considerable parts* of the British dominions in Europe and America, in one central parliament, to be the common center and spring of all grants for money for national purposes, would give stability, unity, and concord, and consequently greater Strength to the whole.

VI. Suppose then, that every province in America were to be allowed, by a new act for a proposed union, to send each of them, four, three, two, or one member at discretion, according to the size, population, and abilities of each province or assembly; and these to be chosen by every assembly from among themselves; and a special distance of time (perhaps six months) to be allowed in the new writs for America; and the old members to continue in a new parliament, until others, in virtue of new writs, were sent or appointed in lieu of the old. And if by this means (as it is probable) it should be found that America, thus represented, would, in such case, have about or nearly the same number of members in proportion as *Scotland* now has; it appears evidently a measure highly reasonable, and conducive to the mutual good, peace, and safety of the whole. Thus every province to have their assemblies continued for their own provincial *internal* legislation; but in matters of *national* concern (such as protection, defence, regulation of trade, and naval concerns, all such matters as may properly be deemed *national*, or such as concern the benefit and welfare of the *whole*) to be managed, and laws relative thereto made, by that *one central Parliament* representing the *whole*.

VII. And on a similar plan might *Ireland* be also included; allowing about four or six members for each province.

VIII. But in all these concerns, as the mother country has (during this century, and a very few years of the last) contracted a public debt of 140 millions, almost wholly by protecting, defending, and settling the several provinces, plantations, and countries dependant thereon; it should be determined, in point of justice to good old England (having borne the burthen of nearly the whole expence so far) that the act of navigation should at all events be maintained in her favour inviolably in the main part, in order the better and more effectually to preserve all reasonable power, and the seat of government, to her present beneficent, central situation.

IX. Thus the large and populous American provinces, having the liberty of sending four, three, two, or one member at their option, might, if eligible to them, have their business done as cheap as at present, and by a *proper member* or *members*, chosen and deputed by and from among *themselves*, and to reside near the central seat of government; who, between each session, might, occasionally (if required by their constituents) make a voyage to visit them, and receive fresh instructions when needful; or stay here continually, waiting to receive the same, as they might severally chuse for their respective interests and occasions.

X. It will be needful to exempt those American members from the qualifications required of British members, respecting the value of their estates. And as some of the plantations have been settled by, and are chiefly composed of, dissenters from the Church of England, it would be extremely reasonable that their members should be exempt from taking the oath required by the Test Act. And here I cannot forbear mentioning, it is much to be lamented that every *wise* man, who is too honest to subscribe to the absurdities contained in some of the Thirty-nine Articles, should be entirely excluded; and the nation, and its important concerns, be thereby deprived of the wisdom of their counsels; nevertheless the adherents to the Church of *Rome* should be *effectually* excluded,

XI. In order to make the union and representation acceptable to the Americans, so as to promote amity, and prevent hurtful suspicions, it would be a wise measure to insert in the act of union the precise *mode* and *size* of internal taxation, if any be intended for America; so that it might be as a munition to them against fears of being imposed on beyond their reasonable *abilities*, after representation takes place. And as they must necessarily have continued to them their provincial legislations for the *internal* concerns of each colony; and as several internal taxes must be needful for the support thereof, they should not be liable to have any *other* internal tax laid by Parliament, than *one* particular mode, and that only to answer the end of defraying the charges of their *civil establishment*, and of contributing their reasonable proportion towards the expence of protection and defence; *and that mode* cannot be better fixed than in *a pound-rate on their estates*, as being the most impartial in respect of their abilities, and will grow in proportion as they increase in population and wealth; and the difficulty of determining the *value* of their estates, may be easily obviated and adjusted to a sufficient degree of equity.

XII. For *present* relief, and in consideration of the merit and demerit of the case on both sides, and for peace sake, let a bill be brought in to explain and amend the late act imposing duties on the colonies, by altering the *title* thereof, and by appropriating the duties to their *own* use and benefit only (as before mentioned) in lieu of raising a *revenue*; thus healing the threatened breach, and laying the foundation of general peace and concord among ourselves; which will give great stability to government, and disappoint the vain hopes of the common restless enemy, who would be proud to take advantage *of a house divided against* ITSELF.

Gracechurch-street, AMOR PATRIÆ.
10th *Oct.* 1768.

XIIIth Article, added since.

On account of the distance, and in order the more effectually to preserve their members dependant on the instructions of their constituents, it would be very reasonable that each assembly should have the liberty of electing new members at the end of three years from every general election, and such new elected members to continue for the remaining four years of every septennial parliament.

Christiana Bridge, January 16, 1769.

RAN away from the subscriber, the 15th instant, an indented servant man, named William M'Donald, about 30 years of age, 5 feet 5 inches high, well set, of a swarthy complexion, talks very broad, his hair tied behind, and when in liquor (which he is subject to) is very talkative; had on, and took with him, a drab cloth coloured jacket, blue under ditto, check shirt, black wove breeches, a pair of marble ribbed worsted hose, and very bad shoes, It is imagined he may intend listing into his Majesty's service. All masters of vessels and others, are forbid to harbour or carry him off at their peril. Whoevea takes up and secures said servant, so that his master may have him again, shall receive Twenty Shillings reward, if taken within the county, and Thirty Shillings, if taken out of the county, with reasonable charges, paid by ROBERT BAIL, at the house formerly occupied by Thomas Montgomery, Esq; near Christiana Bridge.

WHEREAS I Ulrick Feller, of Richland Township, Bucks County, bought a Piece of Land of John Gerick, for which I gave three Bonds, one for 130l. and two for 42l. 10s. each, the first of which payable in March next; but, as said Gerick has ruined the Fences, and destroyed the Fruit Trees, these are to forewarn all Persons from taking an Assignment of said Bonds, for I will not pay the same, unless compelled by Law. ULRICK FELLER. ¶

TO BE LETT, by the SUBSCRIBER, and may be entered on next March,

THAT exceedingly valuable and commodious plantation, whereon he now dwells, in Brandywine Hundred, New-Castle county, about one mile from Wilmington, and about half a mile from three convenient mills, containing about 300 acres, whereof about 50 acres is drained marsh, well embanked and improved; and about 40 acres of the upland is now very good mowable meadow, and the whole extreamly natural to grass, and answers well for grain; there is a large and convenient brick dwelling-house thereon, two stories high, having four rooms on a floor, with fire-places in each, besides a large brick kitchen; there is also a large frame barn, with stables and cow-house adjoining, a large spring-house, granary and chair-house, a large and rich garden, a large young orchard of best grafted fruit, and a remarkably large orchard of finest peach trees; the whole being in good repair. For terms apply to the owner,

¶ JONATHAN HULINGS.

RUN away from his bail, on the 9th of this inst. January, JOHN DAVIS, this country born, about 21 years of age, about 5 feet 5 inches high, of a sandy complexion, freckled, had a pretty large scar on the instep of one of his feet, occasioned by the cut of an ax, and he is pretty talkative; had on, when he went away, a blue broadcloth coat, with mohair buttons, a red plush waistcoat, leather breeches, and a fine hat; he also had other clothes, of a light ash colour, lined with striped linsey, the coat had no lining in the sleeves; these he had packed up in a pair of check trowsers; he may dispose of one suit; he took with him a smooth rifle gun, and as he has served his time, he may possibly produce his indenture. Whoever secures the said runaway in any goal, shall have FIVE POUNDS reward, paid by the subscriber in Forks township, Northampton county. GEORGE TIDFORD. ¶

To be LETT, and entered on the 6th of March next,

PART of the estate late of Theodorus Lord, deceased, containing 36 acres of land, on which is a neat brick house, and an old one tenantable, with a stable and barn, and very good garden and orchard. This place is beautifully situated on the river Schuylkill, within about 3 miles of the city, and hath two large roads leading thereto. It affords the prospect of a most delightful landskip over the river. There is good shooting and fishing at this seat, and would suit any gentleman's family extremely well, for a rural retreat during the summer season. For terms, enquire of JOHN SEARSON, or Messieurs WILLIAM and ANDREW CALDWELL, Merchants, in Water-street.

New-London, January 16, 1769.

WHEREAS Timothy Hewes, who was advertised in the last Papers, is returned, and satisfied both George M'Cleave, and John Rankin; this, therefore, is to give Notice, that no Person is to trouble him, on Account of said Advertisement, as he has answered all our Demands.

‡ GEORGE M'CLEAVE, JOHN RANKIN.

Philadelphia, January 20, 1769.

ANY Gentleman possessed of a Farm, and desirous of an Overseer qualified for the various Duties of it, may hear of a Person, who can be well recommended for Industry and Sobriety, on Application to Samuel Mifflin, Esq; Joseph Wharton, junior, and Benjamin Fuller, of this City, Merchants. ¶

Milford Hundred, Cæcil County, Maryland, October 18, 1768.

SEVEN DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away, on Sunday night last, from the subscriber, an English servant man, named JOHN ROBINSON, about 22 years of age, of a swarthy complexion, with dark hair, sometimes tied behind; had on, when he went away, a felt hat, check shirt, striped handkerchief, and a spotted flannel jacket, made sailor fashion, and a blue under jacket, and breeches of the same, with coarse long trowsers over them, blue worsted stockings, and old shoes; he is pretty full faced, his upper lip pretty thick, cannot be very particular as to his features or dress, as I have had him but about 2 days and nights; he is, by appearance, a lively fellow, and a great rogue. Whoever takes up said runaway, and secures him in any of his Majesty's goals, so that his master may have him again, shall have the above reward, and all reasonable charges, paid by me

JOHN STRAWBRIDGE.

N. B. The above servant came to Philadelphia, two or three weeks ago, with Captain Caton, from Cork. All masters of vessels are forbid to carry him off.

WILL COVER THIS SEASON,

The famous HORSE NORTHUMBERLAND.

HE was bred by Lord Mazareen, in Ireland, and got by Old England, Son to the Godolphin Arabian, and own Brother to his Grace the Duke of Ancaster's famous Stallion Blank, Sire to Lottery, his Dam by Mr. Panton's noted Crab, his Grandam by Old Partner, which was Mr. Panton's famous Witherington Mare, his Dam was also the Dam of Ferdinand, high bred Frostiface, and Mercury, and own Sister to Sheppard's Crab. Northumberland is 15 Hands high, strong, bony and beautiful; he won with Ease the Hundred Pound Purse at Philadelphia in October last, and 3 Weeks after won a Subscription Purse, beating over the New Market Course, on Hampstead Plains, some very Capital Racers; after which gave a Challenge to run any Horse, Mare or Gelding, on the Continent, the best of three 4 Mile Heats, at 10 Stone. He will cover at Five Pounds a single Leap, or Seven the Season, and a Dollar to the Groom; the Money to be paid at the Stable Door.---As he is limited in the Number of Mares, not exceeding Forty, and many of these are already engaged; this Notice is given to Sportsmen, who are desirous of improving their Blood, to be speedy in their Application to the Groom, at RICHARD TIDMARSH's, in Second-street, near the Church, Philadelphia. ¶

WHEREAS on Wednesday, the 14th of December last, I the subscriber, living in Baltimore county, Maryland, gave my bond to a certain William Wilson, of New-Castle county, near Christiana-bridge, for Twenty-seven Pounds, Pennsylvania currency, to be paid to said William Wilson, or his certain attorney, heirs or assigns, payable on the 13th or 14th of December next, for a convict servant man, named Kane O Hara, and his wife Mary, for 4 years;---as it appears from good authority, and from Kane O Hara's own confession, that he was convicted into this country, and sold to one Samuel Hanson, Esq; of Charles county, Maryland, from whom he ran away about two years ago, having served but a small part of his time, and returned to Europe, from whence he was again convicted and returned to this county, and sold by said Wilson to the subscriber;--- therefore, until the matter be determined, these are to forewarn all persons from taking an assignment of said bond, as the subscriber will not pay it. THOMAS ARCHER.

N. B. I tendered the indentures to said Wilson, that he might settle the matter with Samuel Hanson, Esq; but he refused accepting of it. ¶

CAME to the plantation of ISAAC HOLL, in Warrington township, York county, about 8 or 9 weeks ago, 4 SHEEP; one ewe had on a small bell. The owners are hereby desired to come and prove their property, pay charges, and take them away. ¶ ISAAC HOLL.

TWENTY DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away on the 12th of September last, from the subscriber, living in London Britain township, Chester county, an Englishman, named WILLIAM REED, but has since changed his name to THOMPSON, and it is likely he will change it again; about 25 years of age, about 5 feet 1 or 2 inches high, black hair, thin visage, middling stout made, and has a great stoppage in his speech; had on, a light coloured fly coat, lined with striped lincey, and has white metal buttons, a half worn raccoon hat, good shirt (and had a bundle of old ones) ticken trowsers, good stockings, and old shoes, with square silver buckles. He is a Waggon-maker by trade, and can do almost any Carpenter's work; but since he went away, he professes to be a Shoe-maker, and has some Shoemaker's tools, and an apron. Whoever secures said REED, so as I may get him again, shall have the above reward, paid by

JOSHUA M'DOWELL.

ALSO run away from said M'Dowell, in August, 1767, one JOHN MILLAGAN, but has since changed his name to MONTGOMERY; he had long black hair, his clothing uncertain, being so long gone, about 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, has a down look, and much given to drinking and swearing. He was down at Blackbird Creek last fall a banking. Whoever secures him, so as he may be had again, shall have THREE POUNDS reward. ‡ 7s. 6d. Tbc.

TWENTY POUNDS Reward.

RAN away from the Neabsco Iron-Works, in Virginia, on, or about the 10th of October last, a country born Negroe man slave, named BILLIE, the property of the Hon. John Tayloe, Esq; he is about 30 years of age, very black, well made, 5 feet 8 inches high, puts on a sour look when taxed with any thing amiss; he had on and took with him, when he went away, a blue broad cloth coat, black cotton velvet jacket, and sundry other sorts of cloths, besides shoes and stockings of various kinds: He is by trade a Shipcarpenter, and is such a proficient in that business, as not only to repair, but to build all sorts of small craft. The day that he went off, he was accompanied by a dark Mulatto fellow, named Scipio, the property of Mr. John M'Millian, of Prince William county, in Virginia, of much the same age and size as himself. They crossed Potowmack-River together, in a schooner's boat, to the Maryland shore, where they left her, and have, from that time, kept themselves undiscovered. As BILLIE was some time last summer brought from Carolina (to which place, under the sanction of a forged pass, he had travelled as a freeman) it is more than probable that if he is not now engaged by some shipbuilders to the northward, that he will endeavour to get on board of some craft, bound for Charles-Town, or to some place in Carolina, where he expects to be free.

Whoever takes up the said Negroe, or Mulatto, and brings one, or both to the subscriber, or to Mr. John Calvert, manager of Col. Tayloe's mine-bank, in Baltimore county, or will secure them, so as they may be had again, shall receive, for each, a reward of Five Pounds, if taken 40 miles from home, or the above reward, if taken at a greater distance, from the said Mr. John Calvert, or from THOMAS LAWSON. tf

To be LETT, on a lease of 5 or 7 years,

THE Dwelling-house, brew-house, and apurtenances thereunto belonging, situate in Sixth-street, between Market and Chestnut-streets, now in the tenure of Humphrey Robinson and company, whose lease expires the first day of May next; but as the copartnership of the said company was dissolved the first of this instant, they are willing to give immediate possession to any person inclinable to rent the same; and as the works are in proper order, ready for carrying on the brewing business, any person or persons that are desirous of renting the said premises, may know the terms, by applying to the subscriber,

Philad. Jan. 23, 1768. REYNOLD KEEN.

The subscriber has also to lett, a tract of meadow on Greenwich Island, about 2 miles from this city, containing 50 acres, in good order, and under a good cedar post and rail fence, with a frame house thereon erected, to accommodate the work people in hay harvest, or any other time. With the meadow will be lett, a field of upland, containing 30 acres, under a good fence (adjoining Mr. William Jones's place, in Moyamensing township, known by the name of Greenwich Hall) and conveniently situated near the said meadow. Any person inclining to rent both meadow and upland together, and will engage to put the latter into good grass, fit for the scythe, may have a reasonable lease to enable him to comply therewith, and a barn or hay-house built on the said upland, capable of containing 60 tons of hay. tf.

January 24, 1769.

RUN away, on the 9th inst. from the subscriber, living in Rapho township, Lancaster county, an Irish servant man, named Andrew Erwin, but it is likely he will change his name, as he has done before, by trade a weaver, about 21 years of age, about five feet six inches high, pale complexion, long fair hair, tied behind, and has a little blackish strip of hair on the right side of his head, about the thickness of one's finger; had on and took with him, a grey coat, bound round with tape, with hair buttons of the same colour, two jackets, one striped lincey, with the stripes across, the other linen, dyed of a nankeen colour, blue cloth breeches, with yellow metal buttons, and much broke between the legs, linen drawers of a nankeen colour, one small check shirt, and two coarse ones, two pair of ribbed yarn stockings, one pair blue, the other white, a pair of blue and white thread ditto, and a pair of cotton ditto, new calf-skin pumps, a pair of steel buckles, plated with silver, a pair of brass carved ditto, and an English castor hat, much broke; the pumps, plated buckles, and cotton stockings, he stole, and it is likely he will offer them for sale, as he had no money. Whoever secures said servant in any of his Majesty's goals, so as his master may have him again, shall have Forty Shillings reward, and reasonable charges, paid by ARTHUR TAGGART. ¶

RUN away on the 23d of this instant January, from the subscriber, living in the county of Burlington, and province of New-Jersey, a Welsh servant man, named JOHN JENKINS, about 26 years of age, 5 feet 4 inches high, a fresh looking man, with black straight hair; had on, when he went away, a thick kersey jacket, old leather breeches, a little coarse felt hat, bound round the brim, two ozenbrigs shirts, and took with him, a little ozenbrigs bag, with one jacket of the sort abovementioned, one pair of stockings, and one ozenbrigs shirt in the bag. Whoever takes up and secures said servant in any of his Majesty's goals, or brings him to his master, shall have Three Pounds reward, and all reasonable charges, paid by me ISAAC HAINS. ¶

N. B. All masters of vessels, and others, are forbid to harbour or conceal said servant, or they may expect to be prosecuted as the law directs.

MUSTARD and CHOCOLATE,

Is now MANUFACTURED, *by*

WILLIAM NORTON, and COMPANY;

THEY having, for that Purpose, purchased the Mills late Benjamin Jackson's, and carry on the Business with the same head Workman as manufactured for Jackson and Gibbons. They have also fitted up a Shop on the Bank Side of Front-street, the fifth House from Market-street, where the said Articles are sold, Wholesale and Retail. Such as may favour them with their Custom, they purpose to serve to Satisfaction, and make a sufficient Allowance to those who take Quantities. Persons living at a Distance, directing their Orders to said Company, or to WILLIAM SMITH, *Broker, may expect they will be duly attended to.*

Philadelphia, First Month 4, 1769.

Just IMPORTED by

JOSEPH STANSBURY,

In the Susanna, Capt. Sutton, and now selling at his SHOP, the sign of the Three China Jars, nearly opposite the Baptist Meeting-house, in Second-street, within four doors of Arch-street,

A NEAT assortment of China, cream coloured and stone WARES, among which are, China plates, blue and white, and enamelled, a tureen and dish, blue and white, nankeen and enamelled bowls of gallon, 3 quarts, half gallon, and a few right tavern nibs, rich enamelled and pink coloured pencill'd cups and saucers, nankeen handled cups and saucers, 2 short setts of nankeen, 20 pieces, and a few pint basons, extremely rich; cream coloured tureens and dishes, setts of dishes, high candlesticks, pierced cream tureens, strawberry baskets and fruit dishes, scollop shells and pickle ditto, impressions for blanc-mangie, mustard pots and spoons, mugs of elegant patterns, egg cups pierced and plain, salt cellers and spoons, buckets and ladles, pudding dishes, jarrs and beakers, garden pots and stands, ornaments for chimneys, chamber pots, with twisted handles, new pattern tea pots, and marbled ditto gilt; and of white stone, very large chamber pots, water jugs, quart mugs, baking dishes of all sizes, oval dishes, new patterns, and a general assortment of WARES, as usual. ¶

N. B. Fine ENGLISH SPLIT PEAS by the quart, and excellent WHITE WINE VINEGAR.

WANTED,

To take Care of a Family on a FARM,

A Middle aged WOMAN, a Widow, clear of Incumbrance, that can come with a good Character, and that understands every Branch of Country Business, necessary for a Woman to know, especially the Business of a DAIRY. Such a Person will meet with suitable Encouragement, by applying to JOHN MALCOLM, at Monckton Park, near Christiana Ferry, in New-Castle County.

N. B. Said Malcolm has to sell, a Negroe BOY, about 18 Years of Age, brought up to Country Business, smart, lively and honest; has had the Small-pox and Measles. Also a genteel HOUSE to lett, with or without Furniture, in Second-street, Philadelphia, near the South Sugar-house. The House is large and commodious, with a Garden, Coach-house and Stable, with Stalls for four Horses. Apply as above, or to Mr. JAMES WALLACE, Merchant, in Third-street, Philadelphia.

January 23, 1769.

RUN away from the subscriber, in New-Britain, Bucks County, Pennsylvania, an Irish servant man, named PATRICK CONNOR, born in Cork, and came over to New-York a free man, as he says, but going to Philadelphia, fell in with Bernard M'Mullen, and bound himself to him, and said M'Mullen bound him again to the subscriber. He is about 5 feet 8 inches high, is a good scholar, can read, write and cypher well; had on, when he went away, an old blue surtout coat, a light coloured old pair of kersey breeches, blue and white fulled woollen stockings, an English castor hat, and halfworn shoes, with smooth copper buckles. He says he had been but two months from Cork, and that he followed sawing there till he went to Philadelphia; but that is a lye, for by his own talk after, he has been about twelve months in the country. Whoever takes up said Patrick Connor, and secures him in any of his Majesty's goals, and gives notice to his said master, so as he may be had again, shall receive Forty Shillings reward; all masters of vessels, and others, are hereby forewarned not to entertain, or carry him off at their peril.

¶ SAMUEL WORTHINGTON, junior.

To be SOLD or LETT,

Before the End of February next,

A PART of Cherry-Island Marsh, situated on the Point, bounded by the river Delware and Christiana-creek, containing about 40 acres, within bank, with a small tenement thereon. For further particulars, enquire of

¶ WILLIAM PUSEY, in Philadelphia.

JUST IMPORTED, by PHILIP WILSON,

On board the Ship Susanna, a neat Assortment of CUTLERY and TOY WARE, viz.

TABLE knives and forks; penknives, razors, sciffars, white metal, brass, Pinchbeck, platina, gilt, and silver-plated, shoe and knee buckles; brass and Pinchbeck thimbles; steel topped, silver and Pinchbeck thimbles; sett and plain sleeve links; new fashioned cork screws; paper, enamelled, and japanned snuff boxes; London, Whitechapel, and glovers needles; packet and pound pins, wine and beer brass cocks; ivory and horn combs.

Where also may be had, 10-nail, 11-nail, 3-qr. 7-eights, yard wide, and yard and 3-eights cotton and linen checks and stripes; 7-eights and yard wide Irish linens; printed cottons, chints, calicoes, and linens; humhums, cossae, and book muslins; Flanders ticks, bed bunts, striped cotton and linen hollands; check handkerchiefs, waxwork pastework, and stamped cambrick, lawn and kenting handkerchiefs; Holland long lawn, clear lawn, cambricks and gauzes, brown and white Irish and Russia sheetings; Scotch and flaxen ozenbrigs, ticklenburgs, Russia ravens duck, English sail canvas, brown pomerania and white princes linen; garlix, dowlas, Russia drilling, brown buckrams, silk and silk and cotton damascus, figured and corded demities, pillows, jeans, cotton velvets, persians, sarsanets, alamodes, flowered modes, sattin peelongs, womens velvet, mens collar velvets and velverets, checked silk rosette lutestring; romal, culgee, &c. handkerchiefs; Bath coating, beaver frizes, plains, cloths, embossed flannels, blankets and rugs, tammies, durants, shaloons, calimancoes, russels, damasks, camblets, Hungarian checks, silk Venetian brocaded and figured bird-eye, hatband crape, saggathies, dorsettees; mens, womens, youths, maids, and childrens worsted hose; men and womens gauze worsted hose; womens, maids, and girls mitts; womens cotton hose, mens stout black silk hose, worsted caps and breeches pieces; mens wash, tan leather, cloth coloured, crimson, purple, and white lamb gloves; womens flowered, purple, white grained and white glaized, and cloth coloured lamb gloves and mitts; womens scarlet and drab coloured cloaks and cardinals, chip hats; men and boys castor and felt hats, horse whips, mohair, and silk and hair buttons, silk and hair twist, coloured threads, Scotch threads, mold and wire shirt buttons, striped tapes, London quality binding, gartering, laces, ribbons, ferret, knee garters, sewing silk, table cloths, playing cards, &c. &c.

Said Wilson has also for sale, a quantity of ONIONS, which he will sell on low terms.

Chester, January 2, 1769.

WHEREAS George Crawford, of Gilford Township, Cumberland County, advertised in the Pennsylvania Chronicle, of December 26, 1768, a Servant Man, named JAMES WILSON, having run away from him, and stole and took a black Gelding, and sundry Things: These are to inform the said Crawford, that the said Servant, Gelding, &c. are in my Custody. The said Master is desired to come, prove his Property to the Gelding, &c. pay Charges, and take him away. JOSEPH THOMAS, Goaler. ¶

To be SOLD cheap, by

JOSEPH VOLANS,

A Parcel of TAUNTON BEER, and ALE, of an extraordinary quality. Please to apply to him, at Messieurs James and Drinker's store.

Philadelphia, January 3, 1769.

WHEREAS divers applications have been made to the commissioners for paving and cleaning the streets of this City, &c. for liberty to haul and cart away the dirt, dung and filth, that, from time to time, is collected and raked together in the said streets; The commissioners do now give notice to any person or persons, who may incline to haul away, and make use of said dirt, dung, &c. that they are at liberty to take the same, without further application; provided the heaps and parcels, so collected and raked together, be totally removed and taken away from the places where they may lie.

THE house-keepers, living within the paved parts of this city, are again cautioned against casting or laying any dirt, dung, or other filth, in the streets, as the law, in that case provided, will be duly enforced, when any such offences come to the knowledge of the commissioners. THOMAS SAY, HENRY LISLE, THOMAS TILBURY, HENRY DRINKER, SAMUEL BRYAN, Street Commissioners.

Germantown, January 3, 1769.

TO be SOLD at private sale, by the subscriber, living in Germantown, a valuable lot of ground, containing about 4 acres, its pleasant situation renders it a compleat place for a gentleman's country seat, there is a spring on said lot, it has latterly been well manured with dung and lime, the lot is situated within about 20 perches of Mr. Israel Pemberton's country seat, in Bensel's Lane, joining the lands of Mr. John Jones, on the east side, and Mr. John Lamans, on the south west side, and fronting said lane for upwards of 20 perches. Any person inclining to purchase the same, may know the terms, by applying to me † GEORGE KEEMER.

TO BE SOLD

THAT large and convenient shop and chaise-house, in Second-street, near Union-street, occupied by William Scull, Chaise-maker, opposite Charles Coxe's. The shop is 20 feet front, and 30 deep; the chaise-house contains 18 carriages; the lot on which said shop, &c. stands, is 42 feet front, and 100 deep, subject to so small a rent as Ten Pounds per year; the whole will be sold very cheap for cash or short credit, as the owner proposes removing to the country. For further particulars enquire of the subscriber, near the premises, WILLIAM SCULL. ‡

N. B. Also a waranted 8 day clock, with a neat mahogany case, to be sold very reasonable.

WANTED to hire,

A SERVANT MAN, either white or black, who can wait in a gentleman's family, and take care of horses, and would be willing to fill up his time in such other work as he should be put to. Such a person, being well recommended, may hear of employment, by enquiring of the printers hereof, or at the Bar of the London Coffee-House. ¶

East-Fallowfield township, Chester county, Dec. 26, 1768.

FOUR DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away from his bail, on the 21st day of this instant December, a certain WILLIAM HALL, by trade a Weaver, wears his own black hair, tied behind, about 5 feet 6 inches high, has heavy eye brows, a little tender eyed, a large mouth, very talkative, and chews tobacco; had on, when he went away, a half-worn blue broadcloth coat, with new clear metal buttons on the breast and hips, a striped holland vest, lapelled, without sleeves, a brown cloth ditto, a pair of old cloth breeches, of a walnut colour, with sundry sorts of buttons on them, and much patched, two pair of yarn stockings, one brown, the other blue and white. He may have a forged pass, with the name of William Clingan, Esq; to it. Whoever takes up the above described William Hall, and secures him in any of his Majesty's goals, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by us WILLIAM M'PHERSON, CHARLES POSSLEY. †

TO BE SOLD,

A LIKELY NEGROE WENCH, about 20 years of age, with a child 17 months old, she is very handy at, and much accustomed to Country work, and is advertised for sale for no fault, but the want of employ. For terms of sale, enquire of the Printers hereof. ¶

ALL persons indebted to the estate of RICHARD SWAN, late of this city, Hatter, deceased, are desired to pay the same to the subscribers: And those that have any demands against the said estate, to bring them in, that they may be adjusted, by ANN SWAN, Executrix, and

¶ JOSEPH BOLTON, Executor.

Gloucester County, December 31, 1768.

WAS committed to the Goal of this County on the 15th Instant, a certain Man, on Suspicion of being a Runaway; he calls himself William Gould, says he understands the Business of making Pot-ash, Pearl-ash, and Boston Crown Soap, and that he lately lived at Benjamin Kendall's Pot-ash Works. These are to inform his Master, if any he has, that if he does not come in two Weeks from this Date, pay Charges, and take him away, he will be sold for the same, by

⊙ JOSIAH CHATTIN, Goaler.

ALL persons who have any demands against the partnership of BENJAMIN JACKSON, and JOHN GIBBONS, mustard and chocolate manufacturers, are desired to present their accounts to William Rush, William Norton, William Savery, or William Dawson, that they may be paid; and all who are indebted to said copartnership, are requested immediately to discharge their debts; and such who have demands against BENJAMIN JACKSON, contracted before May 1767, are desired to bring in their accounts to the abovesaid persons, that they may be adjusted. ⊕

THIS is to give notice, that about the middle of October last past, there came to the plantation of JAMES SILL, in Edgmont township, Chester county, a black MARE, and a two year old COLT, of a roanish colour; they both have a star in their foreheads, and the mare has some saddle spots on her back; they have neither brand nor ear mark. The Owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take them away. JAMES SILL ¶

Maryland, Piscataway, December 14, 1768.

RUN away from the subscriber, an indented servant man, named THOMAS CORESHILL, by trade a stone-mason, is well set, turns his toes in when he walks, and is about 5 feet 8 inches high; had on, when he went away, an ozenbrigs shirt, a new light coloured kersey coat and breeches, with flat metal buttons, and an old beaver hat. Whoever secures said Coreshill, so that he may be had again, shall receive the reward of Three Pounds, if taken out of the province, and Twenty Shillings, if taken within, besides the allowance by law. WILLIAM DIGGES.

N. B. It is supposed that this servant will make for York or Lancaster. tbc6W.

IMPORTED, in the last vessels from LONDON, and to be sold, by

JOHN KAIGHN,

For cash only, at his STORE in Second-street, between Market-street and the church,

AN assortment of European and East-India GOODS, suitable to the season. As he intends in future to deal only for cash, he will sell his GOODS on much lower terms than is customary.

All persons indebted to him above the usual time of credit, are requested to pay off their respective ballances.

February 9, 1769. NUMB. 2094.

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the Freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.

BOSTON, *January* 26.

BEING deſirous of obtaining ſuch Intelligence as our Readers may depend upon, of the State of Affairs in England, relative to the Colonies in general, and to this Province in particular, we have been favoured with the Sight of ſeveral Letters which came by Captain Scott, from Gentlemen in London; and from them we have collected the following Articles, viz.

THAT a Boſton News-Paper, of the 19th of September, having been received in London, on the 27th of October, giving an Account of the Proceedings of the Town of Boſton, on the 12th of September, the Expectation of the People, in general, of the Conſequence of thoſe Proceedings was much raiſed; that Letters by Captain Jacobſon arrived in London on the 2d or 3d of November, with an Account of the Convention, and the Arrival of the Troops, but not of their being landed; that by this Advice the Expectation of the People was increaſed; but happily on the 5th of November Letters by Captain Scott arrived, with Advice that the Troops were quietly landed, and upon this Advice the Stocks roſe; but in two or three Days after rather declined again, partly from the uncertain State of Affairs in Europe, and partly from a Doubt of the Continuance of the Tranquility which had been reſtored to the Town of Boſton:---That from the King's Speech, and from the Addreſſes of the two Houſes of Parliament, may be collected the Senſe of the whole Nation, as well as of the ſeveral Parties in Parliament:---That after the firſt Day of the Meeting of Parliament, nothing had been ſaid relative to the Subject of America, until Captain Scott ſailed; and that no Judgment can be formed but from the Debates of the firſt Day, the Sum of which, we are aſſured, was as follows.

IN the Courſe of the Debate, the whole Behaviour of the People of Boſton was ſtated; they were charged with Ingratitude for the Return made to the Indulgence ſhewn on the Repeal of the Stamp-Act, and that Ingratitude traced back to a Period immediately ſubſequent to the Repeal; when ſome refuſed to comply, and others with a very ill Grace complied, with the Requiſition to make Compenſation: Severe Animadverſions were alſo made on their Combination not to import Goods from England, which was ſaid to be an Hoſtility not practiſed by Nations at War; and the Condition to which they would be reduced, if the Parliament were diſpoſed to retaliate, were at the ſame Time ſtated; they would be excluded from the Fiſhery; their Export of Lumber and Proviſions to the Weſt-Indies would be prohibited; the Vent of their ſpirituous Liquors on the Coaſt of Africa would be prevented; and Boſton would ſoon be reduced to a Village: Theſe Reflections were made by the Friends of Adminiſtration, who alſo ſpoke with great Reſpect of Governor Bernard, and mentioned among his Difficulties, two which ariſe from the Conſtitution of the Maſſachuſetts-Bay; the Council, which was intended to ſupport Government, becoming frequently the Means of weakening it, in Conſequence of their being elected by a popular Aſſembly; and the Juries being often an Inſtrument of Faction, inſtead of a Check upon it, becauſe returned by the Towns, and not by the Sheriffs. Declarations were alſo made from the ſame Quarter, of a Determination not to repeal the laſt Revenue Law, at leaſt till America had ſubmitted: No Dependance, it was ſaid, could be had on the Affection and Gratitude of the Americans: If the Troops were withdrawn, the Tumults would be renewed; but an Effort of Faction, perfectly quelled, would ſtrengthen the Hands of Government.

Others in the Houſe threw out Doubts, whether the Meaſures of Adminiſtration had been prudent ſince the Repeal of the Stamp-Act: They avowed the Declaratory Law as containing their fixed Principles on the Rights of the Legiſlature; and attributed the evil Spirit which has gone forth in the Colonies to the Queſtion made here of that Right, and the Authority of thoſe who made it: They added, as an additional Cauſe of the preſent Diſorders, the Conduct of Adminiſtration for the laſt two Years, particularly blaming the late Revenue Law as injudicious and unſeaſonable, without, however, hinting at any Thoughts of a Repeal in the preſent Circumſtances; and doubting whether the Requiſition to reſcind, with the ſubſequent Diſſolution of the Aſſembly, were juſtifiable: They alſo mentioned the Neglect of the Secretary of State to preſent a Petition to the King.

Mr. Grenville agreed in imputing the preſent Miſchiefs principally to the Countenance which the Denial of the Right had received here; he obſerved that the Writings and Votes in America all referred to that Authority; he ſaid the Colonies could not be blamed; the County of Middleſex, ſo encouraged, would have behaved in the ſame Manner; he would therefore reſiſt them with Firmneſs, without Reſentment, for they were not the Authors of the Evil: He approved of the late Revenue Law, becauſe it preſerved the Principle; but joined in cenſuring the Order to require the Aſſembly to reſcind, and on Non-compliance to diſſolve: He thought that the Secretary of State ſhould not thus take upon himſelf to annihilate Corporations for diſobeying his Mandates: That Recourſe ſhould have been firſt had to Parliament, who alone had ſuch a Power, and who had lately exerciſed it, on the Mutiny Bill at New-York; but he did not think it belonged alſo to the Crown, and he was the more jealous now of the Rights of Parliament, becauſe he obſerved the Americans affected to paſs by the Legiſlature, and to acknowledge their Dependance only on the Crown.

The Miniſtry in defence of theſe ſeveral Charges alledged, that the Petition which was not preſented to the King, had never been given to the Secretary of State; and the Order to require the Aſſembly to reſcind, they ſaid, was an Inſtruction ſent to a Governor to make a Requiſition, in order to give the Aſſembly an Opportunity to correct the Fault of a former Aſſembly; and the Order to diſſolve, was a Direction for his Conduct, in caſe of Non-compliance; neither of them being addreſſed to the Aſſembly, could be deemed a Mandate, or a Threat to a Corporation: The Aſſembly would of courſe meet again in May; and the not calling another in the mean time, was only with a View to lay the Buſineſs before Parliament during the Interval.

During the Debate, ſome Reflections on the Repeal of the Stamp-Act neceſſarily engaged thoſe Members who had promoted the Repeal, in Defence of that Meaſure, on the Grounds of Policy, Commerce, and Convenience, which were uſed as Arguments at the Time of the Repeal.

Mr. Grenville was under the ſame Neceſſity to obſerve, that ſubſequent Events had ſhewn the Fallacy of ſome of the Arguments which were then urged: The Decline of Trade having proved that the Expectations given of an Increaſe were groundleſs; and the Submiſſion of the Boſtonians, on the firſt Appearance of Troops, now making it evident, that there never was much Danger of their Reſiſtance. This Diſcuſſion, however, on the Merits of the Repeal, was not carried far, nor with Acrimony; and all agreed in condemning the late Behaviour of the People of Boſton; in declaring that Reſiſtance to Law by Force, ought to be oppoſed by military Force; and in profeſſing an eager Zeal to ſupport Government, and vindicate the Authority of the Legiſlature.

From the PUBLIC ADVERTISER.

To Mr. THOMAS CROWLEY.

SIR, London, October 21.

AS you have printed here your letter of yeſterday to your friend in America, and it may be long before you receive an anſwer from thence, permit me in the mean time to give you a few remarks on it, ſubmitting them, as you have done your letter, to the Public.

The diſpoſition you ſhew to promote peace and harmony between the two countries, is commendable: But if you wiſh to have any influence with us Americans as a mediator, methinks you ſhould have avoided giving us ground for ſuſpicion that you are prejudiced againſt us, and that you have imbibed notions of us extremely injurious, and not founded in fact.

You ſpeak of us as a people unreaſonable enough to expect protection from Britain, without contributing towards the expence, which is far from being the caſe. The King has no ſubjects more willing to grant him aids in proportion to their abilities.

You ſpeak of our "dangerous and vain expectations, of becoming independent," and ſay, that "*certainly* there are ſuch among us." Allow me to tell you, that you are *certainly* miſtaken, and that there is not a ſingle wiſh in the colonies to be free from ſubjection to their amiable ſovereign *the King of Great-Britain*, and the conſtitutional dependance thence ariſing; and the charging them with ſuch views, is a cruel calumny, which you ought not to have countenanced, much leſs to have aſſerted it as a *certain* fact.

You bring an account againſt us of *Eighty Millions*, which you ſay this nation has run in debt by a war, commenced for our protection; and this, joined with your groundleſs inſinuations, of our unwillingneſs to contribute to the exigences of the crown, ſeems intended to make us odious, as being both burthenſome and ungrateful. We cannot take this well of you, when it is known, that that war was commenced, not to defend the colonies (who were in profound peace, and had given no offence to their neighbours, either Indians or French) but to protect the Britiſh trade with the Indians, which the French had interrupted, and to remove their encroachments on the King's wilderneſs lands in Acadia. We have never engaged Britain in any war on our account, but have conſtantly managed our Indian wars ourſelves, without aſking help from hence, either of men or money.

On the other hand, by our connexion with Britain, we are unavoidably drawn into all her wars, and always have, as it was our duty, borne our part of them without murmuring. And you might, with more propriety, have charged that expence of *Eighty Millions* to the manufactures of Birmingham, Yorkſhire, Mancheſter, Norwich, &c. or to the Britiſh merchants, ſince the ſecuring a vent for their goods, and the freedom and extenſion of their trade, was more the motive of the war, than our protection, who aſked for none. But you paſs them over as Hanover, Portugal, and the Eaſt-India company, whoſe protection was expreſly intended by Britain, and indeed highly expenſive to her; though left entirely out of your account, that the odium of the whole may be laid on us. As to the "burning all our maritime towns," which you would intimidate us with, I ſhall only ſay, that I wonder how ſo barbarian a thought came into a peaceable man's head. This brave and generous nation can never proceed to ſuch exceſſes againſt us, merely for vindicating our rights, and endeavouring to ſecure them by the quiet meaſures of induſtry and frugality. However, if our property is not in fact our own, but may be taken from us, at the pleaſure of others, without our conſent, it is no matter how ſoon it is burnt; it is not worth holding on ſuch terms.

You further intimate, that our uſing Britiſh manufactures gives us no merit with this nation, becauſe we muſt have uſed them if our anceſtors had not migrated, and we had of courſe been born here. This is an ingenious argument, which I will not diſpute, but only obſerve, that if Britain is not obliged by our buying her goods, we hope ſhe will not be diſobliged by our refuſing them; ſince if we had been born here, *we might have worked for ourſelves*, and that is only what we are now about to do.

Upon the whole, as we are not preſumptuous enough to aſk an *union* with Britain, ſuch as England contracted with Scotland, we have no "propoſition" to make, but that ſhe would leave us the enjoyment of our native and dear-bought privileges, and not attempt to alter or innovate our conſtitutions, in the exerciſe of which every thing went proſperouſly for both countries, till the idea of taxing us by the power of parliament unfortunately entered the heads of your miniſters, which has occaſioned a public diſcuſſion of queſtions that had better never have been ſtarted, and thrown all into confuſion.

I am, Sir, with great reſpect for your good intentions, equally a lover of peace with yourſelf, and alſo

Your well wiſhing friend,

FRANCIS LYNN, *of Boſton, in New-England.*

BOSTON, *January* 26.

Extract of a Letter from London, November 16, 1768.

"Lord N---h has given Notice, that the Papers relative to the Proceedings of your Colony will ſoon be laid before the Houſe of Commons: He at the ſame Time informed them, that a Paper intituled, *a Remonſtrance from the Aſſembly of Virginia to the Commons of Great-Britain*, was in the Hands of the Miniſtry; that on their acquainting the Agent of the Province with it, he anſwered, he had no Direction to preſent it; that the Contents were highly blameable; that the Title of it alone was exceptionable: And that upon the Whole, he thought the laying it before the Houſe could only tend to raiſe an Inflammation; but that it was ready, if they thought proper to call for it: Under theſe Circumſtances, it is thought it will not be called for.---The Americans here think that the Debate on the firſt Day of the Seſſion ſhews that they have no Party to defend the late Proceedings at Boſton: That vigorous Meaſures will certainly be purſued: That all Sides are agreed to ſupport Government: And that Mr. Grenville took a candid Part, though he is determined to make the Colonies contribute to the public Burthens; that he will defend their Liberties; and that he is not ſo violent a Man as they thought he was; and no doubt they will ſee other Inſtances hereafter, both of his Firmneſs and Moderation. Mr. Wilkes has preſented a Petition to the Houſe of Commons, complaining of the Proceedings againſt him, from the General Warrant, down to the Alteration of the Records, and praying Relief generally: It is ordered to lie on the Table, and the Proceedings againſt him are directed to be laid before the Houſe, that the Cauſe of his Confinement may appear regularly: So far is little more than Form; in what Manner the Affair will hereafter be taken up, Nobody yet can know."

To be SOLD by

ISRAEL PEMBERTON,

A BANK and water lot, the corner of Front, Vine and Water-ſtreets, 51 feet broad on Front and Water-ſtreets, and extending that breadth 250 feet into the river, being the moſt commodious water lot now remaining unimproved in the city.

Thirty-two acres of land, near the Riſing Sun, in the Northern-Liberties, of which about 8 acres are meadow, the reſt woodland; it is conveniently ſituated between the York road and the road from that to Franckfort, hath a fine ſituation for a houſe and gardens, with a conſtant run of water, and a good ſtone quarry.

A plantation in New-Garden, Cheſter county, containing upwards of 400 acres, having a good houſe and barn, two ſtables, two orchards, and a large quantity of meadow, and may be conveniently divided into two plantations; the ſituation is pleaſant and healthy, and the land the more capable of improvement, as it is contiguous to ſeveral quarries of limeſtone.

Several plantations near Cohanſey, in Cumberland county, Weſt-Jerſey.

Three hundred and ſixty acres of unimproved land, adjoining to Archibald Erwin, and John Gilleylen, in Eaſt Caln townſhip, Cheſter country, the main branch of Brandywine running thro' it; the water may be brought over a conſiderable part, ſo as to make a large quantity of meadow.

N. B. A term of years will be allowed for payment, if deſired by the purchaſers.

TO BE SOLD,

ONE half part of a plantation or tract of land, lying in Suſſex county, on Delaware, containing 250 acres, or thereabouts, the moſt part upland, the reſt marſh; there is on the premiſes, a large barn, a very good and large orchard of apple trees, of the beſt of fruit, the whole in good order, and about half of the ſaid land cleared; ſituate in the lower part of Slaughter Neck, butting on the bay, and about 16 miles from Lewis-Town; the advantage of ſuch a place, ſo near the bay, is ſomething conſiderable. Any perſon or perſons inclinable to purchaſe the ſaid land, by applying to Nicholas Davis, ſenior, Avery Draper, or John Clowes, junior, of the ſaid county, may ſee the ſame, and know the terms; or of the ſubſcriber, living in Philadelphia, EDWARD STRETCHER. §

To be SOLD, by the SUBSCRIBER,

A TRACT of LAND and PLANTATION, ſituate in Apoquinimy Hundred, in New-Caſtle County, upon Delaware, where Mr. Jacob Caulk now dwells, containing upwards of 400 acres, with a quantity of marſh and cripple adjoining, capable of being made very good meadow, at a ſmall expence, and with very little trouble. This plantation is bounded by Apoquinimy creek, and has a very good landing, where ſhallops may load with one thouſand buſhels of grain, and is remarkable for a valuable fiſhery, in that ſeaſon. There is about 250 acres of choice arable land cleared, upon which is a large commodious brick dwelling-houſe, with a good cellar, good brick kitchen, and other neceſſary out-houſes, alſo a large new barn, and ſtable, an orchard, and other fruit trees. the wood land well cloathed with a variety of excellent timber. The peculiar advantages attending this valuable farm, will ſufficiently diſcover themſelves, to any perſon who may incline to purchaſe, upon viewing the ſame. For further information, and terms of ſale, enquire of the ſubſcriber, in Philadelphia; or of Mr. Benjamin Noxon, in Noxonton, near the premiſes; who will ſhew the ſame, and which may be entered on immediately. ABRAHAM WYNCOOP. ‖

ALL perſons who have demands againſt DAVID PANCOAST, of the Northern Liberties, Houſe-carpenter, are deſired to bring in their accompts to the ſubſcribers, to whom, all thoſe indebted to ſaid PANCOAST, are requeſted to make immediate payment, otherwiſe their accompts will be put into a Lawyer's hands.

On Wedneſday, the 1ſt of March next, at 7 o'clock in the evening, will be ſold at the London Coffee-Houſe, a very good new two ſtory brick houſe and kitchen, with the lot on which they ſtand, ſituate on the weſt ſide of Second-ſtreet (being the houſe in which Dr. Bond carried on his Stocking Manufactory, nearly oppoſite to George Schleſſer's) The houſe is 18 feet 9 inches in front, and 31 feet in depth; the kitchen 14 feet by 17; they are inſured for 5 years from next ſpring: The houſe letts for Thirty-three Pounds per annum, is very convenient for a tavern, and well ſituated for a retail ſhop. The lot is 90 feet deep, bounded backwards by an alley, parallel to Second-ſtreet, and communicating with Vine and Elm-ſtreets, and is ſubject to a groundrent of Eight and a Quarter Spaniſh Piſtoles per annum.---It is probable that Two Hundred Pounds of the purchaſe money will not be wanted for ſeveral years, giving ſecurity.

At the ſame time will be expoſed to ſale, a lot of ground, on the north ſide of Elm-ſtreet, 17 feet in front, and 75 feet in depth, bounded weſtward by ground now or late of Paul Kober, northward by ground now or late of Iſrael Pemberton, eaſtward by a 10 feet alley, and ſouthward by Elm-ſtreet, ſubject to a groundrent of Three and a Half Spaniſh Piſtoles per ann. The front part of the lot is leaſed for 2 years from the 25th of March next, at Four Pounds per annum; and on the back part is a wooden dwelling-houſe, which letts for Six Pounds Ten Shillings per annum; alſo a good wooden ſtable, both which will be ſold with the lot.

The ſame evening will be ſold, a very good ſhallop, juſt repaired, with her rigging and ſails; ſhe is now lying at Saltar's wharff. WILLIAM SHIPLEY, LAMBERT CADWALADER, and JOHN SALTAR, Aſſignees. ¶ im.

From the LONDON CHRONICLE, of October 20.
To the PRINTER.

SIR,

AS I have often experienced the great difference there is, in point of clearneſs of argument, between the moſt attentive conſideration of a ſubject only in thought, and committing the arguments pro and con to paper, ſo that they be coolly reviewed, I beſtowed an idle hour to draw up the arguments for and againſt the American claims, with as much impartiality as I was maſter of; that if thought worthy of the public eye, it might be communicated through the channel of your uſeful paper.

It is ſaid againſt the Americans, that their claims are founded on an impoſſibility, an *imperium in imperio*: for in all well regulated governments, there muſt be an ultimate reſort, which muſt determine finally on every ſubject. This ultimate reſort in Britain is in the legiſlative powers, the King, Lords and Commons; and to ſay, that any part of the Britiſh dominions is not under their joint authority, is contradicting the very firſt principles of government.

To this the Americans anſwer, that a King may be conſtitutionally King of two different ſtates, as was formerly the caſe here, when the Parliaments of England and Scotland were abſolutely independent of each other. Even ſo, though the Americans do not claim all the immunities which Scotland formerly enjoyed, yet they may conſtitutionally enjoy a legiſlation, as to their internal government, conſiſtently with ſound policy; and to ſhew that they have enjoyed ſuch legiſlation, they ſet forth, that when the colonies were firſt eſtabliſhed, our Kings believed, they had a right to ſend forth ſome of their people into another world, if I may ſo ſay; and as an encouragement, gave them an internal legiſlative power, which no Parliament at that time found fault with, and which they have enjoyed ever ſince, except during the abolition of government in Britain, when even Scotland, an independent kingdom, was brought under ſubjection by Cromwell, to the Engliſh Parliament. So much was King Charles II. of this opinion, that at the reſtoration he revived the American forms of their governments; yea, if my memory fails not, rebuked the Engliſh Houſe of Commons for intermeddling in matters relating to the conſtitution of the colonies, as being what they had no concern in.

They who take the oppoſite ſide of the queſtion (for I will not ſuppoſe them enemies to America, ſcarcely believing there is ONE ſuch in Britain) ſay, that whatever thoſe Kings, who claimed high prerogatives, might think, or do, is now out of the queſtion, for that all parts of the Britiſh dominions are now ſubject to the Britiſh Legiſlature, as eſtabliſhed at the Revolution.

They reply to this, that the Revolution made no alteration in the nature of the union then ſubſiſting between England and Scotland; nor indeed between England and her colonies; for that after that period, there was not any attempt made to alter their internal governments; but that their legiſlative power, and the adminiſtration of juſtice, remained unaltered, and that in truth no alteration was attempted till a much later date. What very ſtrongly marks the independence of the Americans on the Britiſh Parliament is, that it has never been thought of, to make the Houſe of Lords the ultimate reſort in their appeals in law, as is the caſe from Ireland, the King in council remaining to this day ſole arbiter.

But, ſay we, a blot is never a blot till it is hit. If the American claims are founded on a right the Kings of England had not a conſtitutional power to give, the want of that power in the King annihilates the claims. I am not Lawyer enough to decide this queſtion; but let me ſuppoſe, that a family had held an eſtate of the crown for 150 years, by a right which the crown was then ſuppoſed to be poſſeſſed of, would it not be deemed great injuſtice to reſume that grant from the preſent poſſeſſors, who, truſting to that right, had inconceivably improved the eſtate, and by theſe improvements, had greatly benefited the King's other eſtates, indeed to a degree that our forefathers never dreamed of?

Thus far the queſtion is conſidered as a claim of equity; but the benefits ariſing to the King's other eſtates, bring me to view it in a political light.

The Americans undoubtedly believe their claim of internal legiſlation to be juſt, and will therefore ſhew the *only reſentment now* in their power, viz. the not uſing our manufactures. This, ſay we, is a threat which they cannot carry into execution, for ſome of our manufactures are indiſpenſibly neceſſary to them; and ſuch is the love of gain in mankind, that where a profit ariſes, men will find means to purſue that profit, in ſpite of every regulation to the contrary. But why ſay regulation, when government will protect the traders, in oppoſition to factious combinations among the inhabitants: And when the inhabitants ſee ſome men grow rich by a trafic which they had renounced, each will begin to ſay, why ſhall not I do ſo too? and thus trade will ſoon revive.

I doubt that they who reaſon thus, have not attended ſufficiently to the laſting power of reſentment on the human mind; and may not they, notwithſtanding our utmoſt vigilance, receive theſe neceſſary ſupplies elſewhere?---But let us, for argument ſake, grant the truth of this ſuppoſition. Some time muſt paſs before this change is brought about; and, during that time, there will be a conſiderable diminution in their conſumption of our manufactures. I am perſuaded there will be a diminution of at leaſt one half. Let us conſider what effects this may have on the ſtate of our manufacturers at home.

As we do not ſend to the Americans any raw materials, I ſhall view the whole of our exports to them as manufactured; and will ſuppoſe that they annually conſume to the amount of two millions ſterling of our manufactures. Our exports to the Americans amount indeed to a great deal more, to be diſpoſed of in trade by them; but as ſome may perhaps alledge that we may find another channel of vent for the additional quantity, I ſhall not extend the argument to that; and ſhall only hint this well known truth, that when trade is once forced out of its natural channel, there is no knowing what courſe it may afterwards take.

It is allowed on all hands, that there is a very great difference between the original value of raw materials, and the value of the ſame materials when manufactured. This difference ariſes ſolely from labour, and muſt be placed to the account of the maintenance of the manufacturers.

I ſhall now ſuppoſe that the law for an internal tax to be raiſed in America ſhall remain in force; and that in reſentment to this conduct on our ſide, the Americans will not next year conſume above one half of the manufactures they have uſually done of late years.---Let us ſee what effects this will have on our manufacturers.

Suppoſing the difference between the value of the raw materials, and the value of the ſame materials manufactured, to be as one to four; and ſuppoſing alſo, that a manufacturer earns 50l. a year, which I fancy is, in general, much above the mark, let us ſee how the account of profit and loſs will ſtand, attending to this misfortune, that the manufacturer muſt eat, whether employed or idle.

The ſale of 1,000,000l. worth of manufacture is loſt; three-fourths of which being labour, at the rate of 50l. a year to each labourer, 15,400 perſons muſt be reduced to a want of employment. Theſe, though now idle, muſt be maintained, and as many of them have families, we may eſtimate their maintenance at 25l. each, which will amount to an expence of 385,000l. ſo that our loſs on the whole will amount to 1,385,000l. at the leaſt.

Beſides this, there is another national loſs of no leſs importance. We loſe the ſhips and ſailors employed in the tranſport of theſe manufactures, and of the commodities ſent in return; as well as the profit of manufacturing theſe returns, which generally conſiſt of raw materials.

To enhance the importance of theſe loſſes, they unfortunately happen at a time when the nation is loaded with an immenſe debt. The cuſtoms will be ſenſibly affected by the loſs of theſe exports and imports, and thereby the revenue. Theſe accumulated misfortunes happen when our load of taxes, and the high price of proviſions, have raiſed the price of our manufactures ſo high, that we are underſold in every foreign market.

I am, Sir, your humble ſervant,
A BRITON.

From the ſame Paper, October 29.
To the PRINTER.

SIR,

HAVING, in your Chronicle of Oct. 20, mentioned ſome loſſes which this nation may ſuſtain by inforcing the payment of taxes in America, it is but juſt we ſhould now inquire into the benefits that may ariſe to us from the ſucceſs of this meaſure.

I believe no one will be ſo ſanguine as to expect that the Americans will not ſo far reſent our conduct, as to leſſen their demand of our manufactures for, at leaſt, ſome years. What ſum this may amount to, I ſhall not take upon me to ſay. Is it pretended, that the tax, at this time the ſubject of debate, will return to England a ſum equal to the loſs we ſhall probably ſuſtain? No! This tax is intended only to defray the expence of internal government among themſelves. Is this an object equal to the riſk we run? I think not. It may indeed be ſaid, that by this tax, we eſtabliſh our claim of a right to tax them; and that we may, in ſome future time, lay a tax upon them, which will make a conſiderable return to England, or what is the ſame thing, will go far in defraying the expence of troops ſtationed there to keep the inhabitants in ſubjection. I dare propheſy, that, in this caſe, our loſs of exports will at leaſt equal the amount of the tax. Let us ſuppoſe each to amount to half a million ſterling, and leſs would not be an object for government, I beg leave to aſk, whether it is moſt to the advantage of England to ſell 500,000l. worth of manufactures, or to receive that ſum into the Exchequer, as the produce of a tax in America? By the ſale of the manufactures, 7780 manufacturers will be employed, and will benefit the nation by their conſumption of proviſions, &c. But if we loſe the exportation of theſe manufactures, the manufacturers will remain unemployed, and ſo become an additional expence; and the commiſſioners and officers who collect the tax, being moſt of them taken from more uſeful profeſſions, become an additional tax on the Americans; and hence it ſeems evident, that the national benefit is on the ſide of manufactures. Sir Robert Walpole wiſely ſaw it in this light, and when often preſſed to tax the Americans, anſwered, that to his knowledge, all the money brought into America, landed here in leſs than two years. "What more would you have," ſaid he, as a judicious politician, "would you have me offend them, when they already give us all they have?"

The mention of the Commiſſioners and Officers brings the ſecret ſpring of this tranſaction to light. The cloven foot appears. They are all appointed by the Miniſter. This will increaſe his power, and extend his influence in elections, &c. However, to throw a veil over the true motive of carrying this meaſure into execution, it is alledged, that the honour of the nation is now concerned. Mankind have ſo far learned the wiſdom of the ſerpent, as, I believe, to prefer intereſt to a point of honour, eſpecially when, as in this caſe, the intereſt is very conſiderable. Whatever the private opinions of Gentlemen may be on this head, the Truſtees of the People, for ſuch every Member of Parliament is, ſhould here conſider the real intereſt of that people, and be determined by it. Can any point of honour anſwer to the nation for the loſs of the ſale of ſo great a quantity of manufactures, and the depriving ſo many hands of their uſeful labour. We certainly herein play a loſing game; and the Americans are forced into meaſures which muſt in the end turn to their advantage. Theſe taxes will put an end to their diſſipation and luxury. Trade being greatly leſſened among them, many muſt retire into the country, and lay out in improvements and population, the money formerly employed in trade, and thus make a more laſting, perhaps a greater, acquiſition of fortune; and the manufactures of the neceſſaries of life muſt be purſued by them with unwearied diligence.

With whom is it we are to diſpute this point of honour? Is it with an enemy? Is it with a rival nation, who may preſume upon our indulgence? No! it is with our brethren. It is with a people whoſe intereſt and ours are ſo cloſely connected by every tye that unites mankind in ſociety, that no error on either ſide ſhould ever diſunite us. They claim privileges which they have hitherto poſſeſſed; indeed, till now, never queſtioned. Lovers of Liberty will ſurely commend their ſteady defence of what they think their right; and *oh! my countrymen, what do we get by an attempt to deprive them of that right?* Whatever hardſhips they may ſuffer, will continue only till our being involved in war ſets them at liberty. Every nation in Europe will then readily enter into alliances with them; and our enemies will gladly aſſiſt them in eſtabliſhing an independent ſovereignty. That time will be the æra of our ruin, when deprived of the only commerce we carry on with profit. *O Britain! thus to fall a ſacrifice to the unbounded pride, and implacable reſentment of a few.*
A BRITON.

LONDON, November 17.

YEſterday the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the city of London, in Common Council aſſembled, waited on the King at St. James's, with their addreſs on the ſafe delivery of the Queen, and on the birth of another Princeſs: They were introduced to his Majeſty by the Right Hon. the Earl of Hertford, and his Majeſty was pleaſed to receive them very graciouſly, and they had the honour to kiſs his Majeſty's hand.

The following paragraph is in his Majeſty's anſwer to the addreſs of the Mayor, &c. of the city of London, on the birth of a Princeſs.

"The preſervation of the religion, laws, and liberties of My people, in every part of My dominions, is eſſential to their true happineſs, and is therefore, the great object of My attention. Theſe are the principles which ever have been, and ever ſhall be, the ſole rule of My government."

Laſt Wedneſday night a lady reſiding not many miles from the Strand, unfortunately killed her favourite ſquirrel, which ſhe called by the name of Squire Bunn, for which ſhe is almoſt inconſolable; next day ſhe ſent orders to an Undertaker to make a mahogony coffin for it, mounted with ſilver, in the moſt elegant and ſuperb manner, which was accordingly done, the body or corpſe was wrapped up in the moſt coſtly ſilks, and interred in grand funeral pomp laſt evening.

Nov. 26. *The 1000l. prize drawn on Friday laſt was, we are informed, the property of the Right Hon. the Earl of Chatham.*

By letters from Warſaw, dated November 2, we learn, that the news of the Ruſſian Ambaſſador's being ſent to priſon by the Ottoman Porte, and their declaration of war againſt Ruſſia, had thrown the whole city into the utmoſt conſternation and dread, leſt new confederacies ſhould now be formed, and further outreges committed. The Nuntios elected in Lithuania, have renounced their nomination, being afraid of going to the Dyet at Warſaw.

At a late Aſſembly of the Corſicans, there appeared in the hall a kind of a throne, which ſeemed not to pleaſe one of the chiefs, and on his aſking for whom the throne was deſtined, Paoli anſwered, that it was intended to place thereon the ſtatue of Liberty.

They write from Boſton, in New-England, that from the firſt arrival of the troops and men of war all trade had been at a ſtand, no buſineſs being tranſacted at the Cuſtom-houſe, or any of the public offices.

A letter from Boſton, New-England, dated October 10, ſays, "*We have not ſeen ſo much ready caſh flying about a long time as at preſent, owing to the army and fleet now here. It is computed that between both they do not expend much leſs than 50l. a day, and though there are ſome ſulky countenances ſtill to be ſeen, yet are they greatly outnumbered by the merry.*

A letter from a gentleman in the Eaſt-Indies, to his friend in London, ſays, "*Our ſhip, with two more of the company's, having lain for three months in a harbour in China, waiting for a cargoe, a few of our ſhip's crew made a party, and imprudently forced themſelves into one of their cities, merely through a fooliſh curioſity; when the Chineſe put them all to death, becauſe they never ſuffer any of their arts to be laid open to any Europeans whatſoever. After this act of cruelty, they ſeized one of our ſhips, and the reſt were glad to get out of the harbour without loading, &c.*

Laſt week died at her lodgings, near Moorfields, in the 92d year of her age, ELIZABETH PARKER, *a poor blind woman, who when very young was ſtolen from her parents by two beggars, who put out both her eyes, and afterwards went about the ſtreets with her, aſking charity.*

ANNAPOLIS, *February 2.*

Extract of a Letter, dated November 18, 1768, from a Gentleman in London, to his Friend in this Place.

"You will probably, before the Receipt of this, ſee the King's Speech, and from it may form a certain Judgment of the Fate of America----I attended the Houſe the firſt Day, and heard the Debate on a Meſſage in Anſwer to it. It was moved by Lord Henley, who was ſupported by Mr. Stanley, Lords North, Barrington, Beauchamp, and Clare, Sir George Saville, George Onſlow, and George Grenville, that the Thanks of the Houſe be returned to his Majeſty, for the Care he had taken to preſerve Peace and good Order in America, and to oblige the Inhabitants there, to ſubmit to the Regulations lately made by the Parliament. They ſpoke nearly to the ſame Purpoſe, urging the Right of Taxation by the Parliament, as the ſupreme Legiſlature of the Britiſh Dominions. The Colonies, they compared to Corporations, having Power to make Laws for particular Purpoſes, which could not exempt them from that Right. They recited, fully, every Step that had been taken by any of the Colonies, to ſhew the general Diſpoſition to Independency, and declared the Proceedings at Boſton, to be an abſolute Denial of all Subordination to the Legiſlature, or executive Powers of Government here. Lord North declared, that on the Repeal of the Stamp-Act, he apprehended the Americans would exult in their Succeſs, and attribute it to a Conſciouſneſs in the Parliament, of their Want of Right; and that, at every future Period, they would ſhew the ſame Diſpoſition to oppoſe the Meaſures of Government, that they did on that Occaſion-----That it was high Time that Spirit ſhould be curbed---That the Act, which was the Subject of their preſent Diſpute, was made *merely to try their Diſpoſitions*, and that the Event had fully juſtified his Suſpicions---That, for his Part, he was determined never to conſent to another Repeal, or liſten to any Propoſals of compromiſing Matters, till he had brought America to his Feet; and that he did not doubt, but that, if O--s, and ſome others of the principal Perſons, who had been active in inflaming the Minds of the People, were executed, that it would effectually prevent the like Attempts for the future---by intimidating others from their Example; that he ſhould be always for tempering Juſtice with Mercy, but that there were Caſes (of which this was one) when Mercy would be criminal.---

"Grenville was tedious.----He warmly inſiſted on the Right of Taxation-----denied the Diſtinction between internal and external Taxes-----declared Legiſlation and Taxation inſeparable, and conſequently all Regulations of Trade, were Taxes for the Purpoſe of raiſing a revenue: That if the Right was given up in one,----it muſt be in every Inſtance----or conſtant Diſputes would ariſe, what were Regulations, and what were Taxes----and, upon theſe Diſputes, he would be glad to know who were to be the Judges.-----He threw out many reflecting Things againſt Lords Chatham and Cambden, as to the Opinion they had given on the Stamp-Act-----cited the Farmer's Letters, and called them an impudent, ſeditious, infamous Libel.----As to diſſolving the Boſton Aſſembly, becauſe they would not reſcind their Reſolutions-----he ſaid, it was illegal, and a daring Infringement of their conſtitution.------Dowdeſwell, Burke, Barre, Beckford, Townſend, and ſome others, ſpoke in Oppoſition-----They were much ſuperior in Point of Eloquence, and denied the Right. They went on the Doctrine of Repreſentation, and made a Diſtinction, that Acts of Oppoſition, which would be deemed Rebellion in England, would be juſtifiable in America----becauſe no Conſent had even been given to the Meaſures which occaſioned it: That as they looked on the Speech from the Throne, to be only the Declaration of the Miniſter, they would not thank the Miniſter for Meaſures they had reaſon to diſapprove----But, inſtead of thanking the King for the Care, &c. &c.---they propoſed an Amendment, to aſſure his Majeſty, that they would immediately enquire into the Meaſures that had been taken, and that nothing, on their Part, ſhould be wanting, to enable him to ſupport the Dignity of his Crown, and the Conſtitution----and ſecure effectually the Authority of Parliament.

"This propoſed Amendment was the Occaſion of the Debate, and thoſe who propoſed it, declared---that before they would conſent to condemn the Proceedings of the People in America, they would firſt enquire into the Cauſe of their Grievances; that they had Reaſon to believe much Provocation had been given, and very unjuſtifiable, as well as impolitic Steps, had been taken againſt them.----The Debate was warm, and neither Party ſparing in Invectives againſt each other. Many Things were ſaid againſt the Miniſtry, as to their Want of Judgment, Reſolution, and Steadineſs of Conduct.----The permitting the French to continue their Operations againſt Corſica,---and the Importance of that Iſland, in preſerving the Balance of Power, was fully argued.----The Tumults, and continual Mobs in different Parts of the Kingdom, to the Hindrance of the ordinary Courſe of Juſtice, was imputed to their Timidity; and, upon the whole, they were threatened that their Conduct, in every Particular, ſhould be ſtrictly ſcrutinized---I was not well, and left the Houſe, before the Debate was concluded---but ſtayed long enough to obſerve the Miniſtry much too ſtrong.

"*P. S.* WILKES has petitioned the Houſe for his Seat; but, it is generally thought he will not ſucceed."

BOSTON, January 26.

Extract of a Letter from London, Auguſt 13, 1768.

"*We have fully peruſed the* FARMER'S LETTERS, *and cannot help joining in ſentiment (almoſt) all thro' with the judicious writer, who, we ſincerely think, deſerves the united thanks of this country. We ſee with the utmoſt regret that the meaſures of government reſpecting the colonies, is diametrically oppoſite to the ſteps that ought to be taken, and we fear the conſequences.*"

Extract of a Letter from London, November 1, 1768.

---"Reſpecting the Non-Importation of Goods by the Gentlemen of your Province, &c. for a conſiderable Time, we think muſt work for the Good of the Whole; and we cannot help thinking it as the moſt judicious Step that has yet been taken by the Colonies:---We Hope in the Courſe of the coming Winter our American Friends will be ſet at Eaſe, as it is the general Opinion that every Circumſtance that (reaſonably) gives them Uneaſineſs, will be fairly attended to:-----We ſincerely Wiſh a happy Termination of the preſent Diſquietudes, and are very reſpectfully yours, &c.

Extract of a Letter, dated November 10, from one of the firſt Houſes in London.

"We think the *Determination* of the Coliniſts *not to import Goods*, the *moſt judicious Step* they have yet taken, and *muſt* work for general Good.---We ſee with true Concern the Diſtreſſes of your Town particularly; but as the Parliament is now ſitting, and the American Affairs to come ſpeedily on the Carpet, we are not without Hopes that Matters will be ſettled to the Wiſhes of both Sides; we ſhould be extremely happy in being any Way inſtrumental thereto."

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman in London.

"I was this Day at the Coffee-Houſe, and ſaw the late Accounts from Boſton, eſpecially the Town Meeting, and the Steps then taken, and think they are right; if you are all unanimous, I believe you will gain your Point, and the Acts will be repealed; but if you don't ſtand firm as one Man, I ſhall be afraid you will miſcarry. God grant that you may never give up the Point of Taxation by your own Aſſembly; if you do, you are no longer free. You have many Friends on this Side, I hope a Majority; however, a ſhort Time will determine it, as our Parliament is now met."

*** Was found ſome Time ago, a SINGLE CASE WATCH. The Owner applying to PETER SUTTER, in Strawberry-

Extract of a Letter from London, November 19, 1768.

"The News of the laſt Defiance of the King's Authority came juſt before the Meeting of the Parliament, to open the Eyes of the Nation, and to let them ſee the deſperate Lengths which your Incendiaries would lead your People into.----Nothing could have been done to give the Government here ſuch an Advantage over the Colony, as their ſeparating and diſtinguiſhing their Caſe from that of all the other Colonies, and the Town of B----n from all other Places, as none but the B----n S---ct--m--n have aſſumed to themſelves the royal Prerogative of calling a Convention, and none but the Province of the M-------ts have dared to meet in direct Contradiction to the King's Authority.---The King's Speech, and the Addreſſes, will give you the beſt Idea of the Senſe of Government.---I was in the Houſe of Lords when their Addreſs was propoſed; not a ſingle Lord objected againſt it. I afterwards heard Mr. Grenville's Speech. Much of it was levelled againſt L--d C--d--n's and L--d C--th-m's Denial of the Right. As to the Colonies, he did not at all wonder at it, nor could conceive the leaſt Reſentment againſt their Conduct. All Men diſlike Taxes, and will oppoſe them, if they think that they can thereby get off from paying them. Even the County of Middleſex (ſaid he) where we now ſit, if they had been told by the ſame Authority, the ſame Things about the Beer Tax, that Parliament had no Right to lay ſuch a Tax, and that the People were not bound to pay it, would have rioted for their Porter, in the ſame Manner; but that nevertheleſs where the Execution of the Laws is oppoſed by Force, there they muſt be ſupported by a ſuperior Force. In general, though there were ſome Differences of Opinion in ſome leſſer Matters, yet I heard Nobody, while I was in the Houſe, except Mr. B-----d, but what was clearly for maintaining the King's Authority, and the full legiſlative Power of Parliament.-----The Language in one Houſe, was, "I will not call it traiterous till it is proved ſuch, but the Behaviour at B----n has been of all Things the moſt like to it." In the other Houſe it was, "I will not ſay it of the Province, but the Behaviour of Individuals has been traiterous and rebellious."

By ſeveral other private Letters from London we learn, That Mr. Wilkes's Affairs wore a very promiſing Aſpect: That the Miniſtry and People of Great-Britain are much relaxed in their ſevere Sentiments of America; and that our Friends increaſed daily:----That the Eyes of the Nation begin to open, and the Generality of them are now ſenſible that we owe much of our Diſtreſs to the Miſrepreſentations of Perſons among ourſelves: One Letter ſays, "What Horror muſt ſeize thoſe Men, who, upon Reflection, find they have been inſtrumental in bringing ſuch Miſery upon their Country, and that by falſe Repreſentations too."---That Dr. F. had given it as his Opinion, in various Companies, that by a ſteady, prudent and moderate Behaviour, we might obtain a full Relief from the Grievances under which we labour, and commends the Reſolution of the Merchants here not to import Goods, as a neceſſary Step towards it.----That it was the Opinion of many judicious Men, that the B----d of C-----rs would be aboliſhed, and our obnoxious ------- removed, and that every Matter of Complaint would meet with a fair and candid Attention from Parliament.

N E W - Y O R K, February 2.

The four Candidates for this City, who had the Majority of Voices in their Favour (three of whom had remarkably diſtinguiſhed themſelves in the late ſpirited Meaſures for ſupporting the Rights and Liberties of their Country, and the other a Gentleman, who has always approved himſelf a ſteady Friend to its true Intereſt and Proſperity) were attended from the City-Hall, by a vaſt Concourſe of People, with Muſic playing, and Colours diſplayed; in this Manner they proceeded down the Broad-Way, and through the main Street to the Coffee-Houſe, being repeatedly ſaluted with loud Huzzas, and with every other Demonſtration of Joy, that could be ſhewn upon this happy and intereſting Occaſion.----The brilliant Appearance of Ladies at the Windows.---- The Number of principal Inhabitants who graced the Proceſſion, and the Regularity and good Order with which the Whole was conducted, exhibited one of the fineſt and moſt agreeable Sights ever ſeen in this City. After cloſing the Poll, the four Gentlemen elected, generouſly gave £200 for the Benefit of the Poor of this City, which was accordingly diſtributed.

P H I L A D E L P H I A, February 9.

On Saturday laſt Mr. TENCH FRANCIS, of this City, Merchant, returned here from London, by Way of Virginia.

Extract of a Letter from London, November 25, 1768.

"An Alliance is actually concluded between Ruſſia, Sweden, Denmark, Pruſſia, Holland, and England, to counter-act the Family Compact.---The Parliament have determined two Elections void, and new Writs are iſſued in Conſequence; it is ſuppoſed many others will be determined in the ſame Manner."

Extract of another Letter, dated December 2.

"Wilkes's Affair is put off till Wedneſday Se'nnight, owing, it is ſaid, to a Diſpute in the Houſe of Lords, about the Propriety of three of their Members attending the Commons, on his Account."

And by ſundry other Letters from London, we learn, That the Parliament had called for all Governor Bernard's Letters, Lord Hillſborough's, and every other Paper relative to the Boſton Diſturbances, though they would not go into the Examination of them till after Chriſtmas: That a Motion was made, to examine into the Cauſe of the Diſburbances in St. George's Fields, &c. and to have Lord Barrington's Letters and Orders, with all the other Papers, brought before them, but it paſſed in the Negative: That the Affair of Corſica had been fully diſcuſſed, when it was determined, by 250 Voices againſt 80, not to intermeddle therewith: That it was ſaid the Miniſtry had certainly ſent Orders to ſeize ſome of the Boſtonian Ringleaders, and carry them to England, but it was imagined nothing could be done with them, unleſs it were to give them Penſions or Places: That new Partiſans aroſe every Day to eſpouſe our Cauſe, and though the Miniſtry talked the ſame Language they formerly did, yet it was believed all would end in our reſerving the Legiſlation, as in Ireland, and their giving up the Right of Taxation to our Repreſentatives: That it ſeemed as if they wiſhed we would propoſe ſome Plan of Accommodation: And that the Parliament have prohibited, for a further Time, the Exportation of Corn from England.

Laſt Sixth Day Se'nnight departed this Life MARTHA ROBERTS, whoſe unaffected Piety, and amiable Deportment, when living, rendered her the Object of univerſal Regard; and thoſe who were beſt acquainted with her many Virtues lament her Death, though her exemplary Life was lengthened out unto the 75th Year. On the Firſt Day following her Remains were decently interred in Friends Burying Ground, of which Society ſhe was a worthy Member.

Philadelphia, February 6, 1769.

At a Meeting of a large Number of Freeholders in this City, it was unanimouſly agreed, that, in order to encourage the Increaſe of SHEEP, they would not ſuffer any LAMB to be conſumed in their Families for the enſuing Year.

Captain Barber from Liſbon, on the 24th of laſt Month, in Lat. 30, Long. 60, ſpoke a Sloop from Salem for Jamaica, but did not learn the Maſter's Name.

Captain Oſman, alſo from Liſbon, ſpoke the Brig Juliana, Captain Nuttle, from this Port, going in there as he came away; on the 13th ult. in Lat. 30: 50, Long. 59, ſpoke the Ship James, Captain Watts, from Boſton for Nevis, 9 Days out; on the 22d, in Lat. 34: 57, Long. 69, ſpoke the Snow King George, Captain Potts, from Liſbon for this Place, all well; and on the Firſt Inſtant, in Soundings, he ſpoke the Brig Peggy, Captain Burrows, from this Harbour for St. Euſtatia.

A R R I V A L S.

From Philadelphia. Captain Sparks, in London; and the Captains Hardie, Gamble, and Alliſon, at Liſbon.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *Philadelphia*, INWARD ENTRIES.

Snow Betſy, W. Barber, and Ship Sally, J. Oſman, Liſbon.

OUTWARDS. Sloop Hunter, S. Crawford, for Grenades.

CLEARED. Brig Peggy, J. Davidſon, to Liſbon.

From the Shelborne Mercury, of October 17, 1768.

To the P R I N T E R, &c.

S I R,

THE ſigns of the times are little attended to, though ſtrongly expreſſive of important events, in which the whole world, but more eſpecially Europe, is deeply concerned. The ſword began to rage in Poland, but it now threatens Ruſſia and Turkey, two of the moſt conſiderable European powers. A war between theſe two powers will neceſſarily draw in his Pruſſian Majeſty, for that active Monarch cannot remain an unconcerned ſpectator, while the Turk ravages Ruſſia, and executes vengeance on that empire, on account of the Czarina's interpoſition in the affairs of Poland; an interpoſition ſo agreeable to his Pruſſian Majeſty's views, and ſo conformable to his intereſt.

As it is therefore abſolutely certain, that the King of Pruſſia will employ all his forces on this occaſion in protection of the Ruſſian empire, ſo it ſeems as undoubted, that the magnanimous heir of Auſtria, now at the head of the German empire, will conſider that criſis as a proper time to regain his Sileſian dominions, lately wreſted by the fate of war from his Archducal Houſe. Whoever conſiders the military temper of the preſent Emperor, the great attention he conſtantly pays to his troops, and the whole tenor of his deportment, muſt be convinced that the recovery of theſe dominions is the grand aim of his life: Nor can he doubt but that he will greedily ſeize the firſt occaſion of carrying that aim into execution, ſo ſoon as he ſees his competitor for theſe territories engaged in a broil.

Thus we may obſerve the ſword hanging over Germany; and, I believe, few people will queſtion but that France will take the Imperial ſide of the controverſy, both on account of her connections with the Auſtrian family, and becauſe ſhe always looks on the growing importance of his Pruſſian Majeſty with an eye of jealous envy. Britain will alſo ſoon find herſelf engaged in thoſe bloody diſputes, in which her allies on the continent will be ſo deeply involved. We cannot ſtand with our arms acroſs when the balance of power, the fate of the Proteſtant religion, and the liberties of Europe, call us to battle. The public faith, plighted in various treaties, as well as our own commercial intereſts, will exhort us to oppoſe the extenſion of the further aggrandiſement of the Houſe of Bourbon. Without our aiding hand, that engroſſing Houſe would ſoon attain the ſummit of it with Univerſal Empire. An event ſo ſtrongly ſubverſive of our moſt precious intereſts, that we muſt never ſuffer it to be brought to maturity. The French King's late attempts to ſtop, ſearch, and ſeize ſhips in the Mediterranean, in time of peace, loudly proclaim what uſe that haughty family will always make of her growing power, to our detriment and diſgrace. Self-preſervation will therefore always teach us to depreſs, by all means in our power, ſo baneful an influence; an influence which always will be exerted in our diſfavour, wherever it prevails. So tremendous a colliſion of intereſts among ſuch great Royal houſes, will certainly ſome how draw into the ſame quarrel every nation; even the wary Dutch may find peace impracticable to be enjoyed, while all their neighbours are at war. That republic of merchants will never ſubmit the freedom of the Mediterranean commerce to the deſpotic uſurpations of France; they will never bear to ſee France giving the law to Germany, and trampling under foot the rights of all nations; their good ſenſe will quickly ſuggeſt to them, that if Germany is ſubjected to France, Holland muſt become a province of that great kingdom; they will therefore follow the Pruſſian Hero to the field, that they may check the exorbitancy of a power, which, if permitted to grow into a greater perfection, muſt center the diſtribution of riches at Verſailles. Thus the flames of war, it is evident from theſe cauſes, were there no other, will ſoon envelope the weſtern nations in the worſt of confuſion; every ſtate in Europe will feel her independency endangered by theſe convulſions, and of conſequence throw her ſtrength into that ſcale which ſhe wiſhes to ſee preponderate, in order thereby, if poſſible, to preſerve herſelf from annihilation, under the cover of an alliance with a victorious confederacy. How far theſe circumſtances have been predicted in our ſacred records, and what may be the expected event of theſe ominous appearances, ſhall be the ſubject of another letter, if this is accepted. I am, Sir, your's, &c.

The CONSIDERER.

Juſt publiſhed by JOHN DUNLAP, at the Neweſt Printing-Office, in Market-ſtreet, the third Door below Second-ſtreet,

SERMONS TO ASSES; ſuppoſed to be written by the ingenious Dr. F------N; wherein civil and religious Oppreſſion, Taxes, Eccleſiaſtical Tythes, Canons, Creeds, &c. are fully expatiated on.

The Author, through the whole of the Performance, diſplays great Humour and Freedom, much ſarcaſtic Wit, and a true Spirit of Liberty.

Theſe excellent Sermons are written in the Stile and Manner of thoſe of the celebrated Yorick.

T O B E S O L D,

A Valuable tract of land, about 270, or 280 acres, ſituate part in the townſhip of Cheſter, and part in the townſhip of Chicheſter, about 3 miles from the borough of Cheſter, and near the ſame diſtance from Marcus Hook, lying on the main road from Cheſter to Concord, and extending to Chicheſter road, and alſo bounded on another road, leading from Middletown road to Marcus-Hook. About one third of the tract is cleared, the remainder woodland, and moſtly well timbered and watered, with a quantity of rich bottom, ſuitable for meadow. There are on the tract two tenements, and as it lies upon 3 public roads, it may be very convenient for either one or two farms. A conſiderable part of the purchaſe money may remain on intereſt for a number of years, as may be agreed on. For further particulars, apply to the ſubſcribers in Philadelphia,

JOSEPH HOWELL, ISAAC HOWELL, or
SAMUEL HOWELL, JOSHUA HOWELL.

As little regard has been paid to a former advertiſement, requeſting thoſe perſons indebted by bond, note, or otherwiſe, to the eſtate of Jacob Howell, late of Cheſter, deceaſed, to diſcharge the ſame; they are again requeſted, in this public manner, to do it, and prevent further trouble. ¶

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, the 26th of January laſt, a ſervant lad, named THOMAS CURRELL, born in England, about 16 years of age, ſhort and well ſet, full faced, fair complexion, and has brown hair: Had on, when he went away, a white broadcloth coat, with white metal buttons, old red jacket, linen trowſers, and a blue ſurtout coat, with yellow metal buttons. He has been ſeen ſince he went away about the barracks, and other parts of the town. Whoever ſecures ſaid ſervant, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall receive, if taken in town, Twenty Shillings, and Thirty, if taken in the country, with all reaſonable charges, paid by

JOSEPH YEATES, at the Three Tuns, in Cheſtnut-ſtreet, Philadelphia. ¶

WHEREAS the Subſcriber, living in Cumro Townſhip, Berks County, executed a Bond and Warrant for confeſſing Judgment to a certain John Pugh, for Ten Pounds, or thereabouts, dated on or about the Fall of the Year 1763: Now theſe are to forewarn all Perſons from accepting an Aſſignment on the ſaid Bond, as the Principal and Intereſt, which were due on the ſame, are fully paid. Witneſs my Hand this Third of February, 1769. JOHN RICHARDS. ¶

DESERTED from a Recruiting Party of His Majeſty's Sixty-eighth Regiment of Foot, quartered in the Barracks of Philadelphia, JOHN TWELLS, Stocking Weaver, 5 Feet 6 Inches high. Alſo MORRIS CORBET, Weaver, 5 Feet 8 Inches high. Whoever ſecures the two above mentioned Deſerters, ſhall receive for each Man Twenty Shillings, over and above what is allowed by Act of Parliament. ¶

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Monday, the 27th of February, at one o'clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of Edward Bartholomew, in Montgomery townſhip, A certain plantation, or tract of land, ſituate in Montgomery townſhip aforeſaid, containing about 100 acres; adjoining lands of Robert Thomas, John Starky, John Edwards, &c. with all the buildings and improvements thereon; late the eſtate of John Griffith deceaſed and wife, ſeized and taken in execution by JOSEPH REDMAN, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Wedneſday, the firſt of March, at one o' clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes, A certain plantation, or tract of land, ſituate in the townſhip of Plymouth, containing about 18 acres, and 24 perches; bounded by lands of Alexander Liſle, Barnabas and John Coulſton, and the great Manatawny road; having a large two ſtory ſtone dwelling-houſe, ſtone barn, ſtables, &c. erected thereon; late the eſtate of William Lawrence, ſeized and taken in execution, by JOSEPH REDMAN, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Thurſday, the ſecond of March, at 5 o' clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of Jeremiah Smith, in Front-ſtreet, Two certain contiguous lots, or pieces of ground, ſituate on the ſouth ſide of a certain 3 feet 8 inch alley, extending weſtward from Front-ſtreet, in the city of Philadelphia; one of them containing in breadth 24 feet, and in depth 15 feet 9 inches, or thereabouts; the other of them containing in breadth 52 feet 6 inches, and in depth 15 feet 9 inches, or thereabouts, adjoining lots of Martha Brooks, George Champion, James Parrock, and others, with all the buildings and improvements thereon.

At the ſame time and place will alſo be ſold, A certain lot of ground, ſituate on the weſt ſide of Seventh-ſtreet, in the city of Philadelphia, containing in breadth 40 feet, and in depth 100 feet; bounded eaſtward with Seventh-ſtreet, ſouthward with Zane's ſtreet, weſtward and northward with ground of Jonathan Zane junior; ſubject to a groundrent of Ten Pounds, Pennſylvania currency, per annum. All late the eſtate of William Faries, ſeized and taken in execution, by

JOSEPH REDMAN, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Friday, the third day of March, at 3 o' clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of Lodwick Kuhn, in Kenſington, A certain meſſuage, and lot of ground, ſituate in Kenſington, containing in breadth on Hanover-ſtreet 56 feet 2 inches, and in depth 177 feet 6 inches; bounded by lands of Joſeph Shippen, William Ranburry, and William Shippen; late the eſtate of William Faries, ſeized and taken in execution, by

JOSEPH REDMAN, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Saturday, the fourth of March, at 5 o' clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of John Biddle, at the Indian King, in Market-ſtreet, a certain 3 ſtory brick meſſuage, brick kitchen, and 4 lots of ground; one of the ſaid lots, on which the meſſuage and kitchen are erected, ſituate on the north-ſide of High-ſtreet, containing in breadth 22 feet, and in depth 132 feet; another of them containing in breadth, on the eaſt-ſide of Seventh-ſtreet, 19 feet, and in length or depth 88 feet; another of them containing in breadth, on a certain 16 feet alley, 22 feet, and in depth 79 feet; and the other of them containing in breadth, on the eaſt-ſide of Seventh-ſtreet aforeſaid, 20 feet, and in length or depth 88 feet; the ſaid lots having alſo a chaiſe maker's frame work ſhop and ſhed erected thereon. The whole ſubject to a groundrent of 24 l. Pennſylvania currency, per annum; late the eſtate of Conrad Shneider, ſeized and taken in execution, by JOSEPH REDMAN, Sheriff.

S A M U E L H O W E L L,

In Water-ſtreet, near Cheſtnut-ſtreet, has for ſale,

MADEIRA WINE, of the firſt quality, 5 years old laſt vintage; London loaf ſugar, B. Benton's London porter, in hampers; Briſtol bottled beer; Cheſhire and Glouceſter cheeſe; crates of ſheet glaſs, ſheathing paper, &c.

All perſons indebted to Samuel Howell, by bond, or otherwiſe, are deſired to pay, to prevent coſt. Tbc.

RUN away, on the 3d Inſtant, from the Subſcriber, living in Moreland Townſhip, Philadelphia County, a Dutch Servant Lad, named Jacob Gardner, ſpeaks good Engliſh, about 17 or 18 Years of Age, well ſet, freſh or ruddy Complexion, about 5 Feet 4 or 5 Inches high, with dark brown Hair, which he commonly wears tied, and is remarkable for his Noſe being crooked, or inclining to one Side; he is ſomething of a Taylor by Trade: Had on when he went away, a Leather Hat, old light coloured Coat turned, with yellow Metal Buttons, and the Button-holes bound with Binding near the Colour of the Coat, a brown homeſpun lapelled Jacket, without Buttons, homeſpun Shirt, Leather Breeches, with a Hole on one of the Knees, mixt coloured Stockings, much too large for him, and Shoes lately ſoaled, with Buckles not fellows. Whoever ſecures ſaid Servant in any Goal, ſhall have Thirty Shillings Reward, paid by SAMUEL ERWIN. ⊙

Gloucester County, February 7, 1769.

WAS committed to the Goal of this County, a certain Engliſhman (who calls himſelf Walter Maloney) on Suſpicion of being a Runaway, ſays he is a free Man, but he is thought to be the Man advertiſed in the Pennſylvania Gazette of October 18 laſt, by John Strawbridge, of Maryland, by the Name of John Robinſon, as he anſwers the Deſcription of ſaid Perſon; therefore his Maſter, if any he has, is deſired to come, pay Charges, and take him away in three Weeks from this Date, or he will be ſold out for his Charges, by

⊖ JOSIAH CHATTIN, Goaler.

FOUR DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away on the 31ſt of January laſt, from the ſubſcriber, living at Peach Bottom Ferry, on Saſquehanna, Cecil County, Maryland, an Iriſh convict ſervant man, named Patrick Horan, alias M'Guire, about 25 years of age, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, well ſet, has ſhort black hair, inclining to curl, and of a ruddy complexion: Had on, when he went away, a brown forreſt cloth coat, ill made, without lining, a brown jacket, much worn, ſtriped ditto, with the ſtripes acroſs, and an old kerſey ditto, with ſleeves, ozenbrigs ſhirt, buckſkin breeches, much too long for him, old light blue ſtockings, and ſheeps grey, footed with white, and appears above his ſhoes, which are good, and a coarſe half worn wool hat. Whoever ſecures the ſaid ſervant in any goal, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have the above reward, paid by WILLIAM CARSON, at the ſign of the Harp and Crown, in Philadelphia, or GEORGE EWING. ¶

TO BE SOLD

ABOUT ten acres of Land, ſituate in Brandywine Hundred, New-Caſtle County, on Delaware, about two miles from Marcus-Hook, fronting the road leading to Concord, five acres thereof may be made good meadow, having a good ſtream of water running through it, and two good ſprings; it is well ſituated for a fuller, and a fulling-mill may be eaſily erected, a dam and race being already made; one of that trade is much wanted in the neighbourhood, and as it has the advantage of being near Delaware, it is thought it would never be without plenty of work, as they labour under great inconvenience of having no fulling-mill any where oppoſite in the Jerſeys. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe the ſaid place, may know the terms, by applying to DAVID HOULTON, living in Southwark, near Philadelphia, or to BENJAMIN FORD, near the premiſes. ¶

N. B. The payment will be made eaſy to the purchaſer.

To be SOLD, or LETT upon ground-rent,

A LOT of ground, containing in breadth 51 feet, and in depth 100 feet, ſituate in Second-ſtreet, next to John Dickinſon's, Eſq. For terms apply to SAMUEL POWELL.

Alley, or PETER COLBET, in Southwark, proving his Property, and paying Charges, may have it again. ¶

IMPORTED in the last vessels from London, Bristol and Liverpool, and to be sold on the very cheapest terms, by

DANIEL and JOHN BENEZET,
And THOMAS BARTOW,

At their store, at the corner of Arch and Second streets; the following large assortment of GOODS, viz.

BLUE, green, scarlet, claret, cinnamon, drab and copper coloured middling and low priced broadcloths; superfine yard wide plains; forest cloths; motley hunters; blue, drab and mixed Yorkshire kerseys and plains; red, blue and white halfthicks; scarlet, blue, green, red, drab and marble mixture broad and narrow naps; red and blue yard and half wide duffils; 6, 7 and 8 quarter motley rugs; beaver frize coating; scarlet and red common serges; best yard wide milled German ditto, Indian blankets; white, red and scarlet flannels; figured, striped and culgeed ditto; blue and black, red and black, and blue and white flowered and embossed serges; new-fashioned Mecklenburgh; figured ditto; Kendall striped linceys; superfine yard wide striped cottons; long ells; a large assortment of common, London and Bristol shaloons; fine maxareen blue; copper coloured and scarlet ditto; striped duffil blanketting; fine and coarse tammies of all colours; twice pressed superfine durants; a great variety of low priced striped and plain calimancoes; also scarlet, crimson, and pink ingrained 16 inch wide ditto; brown and drab worsted sagathies; red, white and scarlet bays; fine and coarse plain and striped cambletts; maxareen blue and copper coloured boiled ditto; silk ditto; common broad Scotch camblettees; double and single worsted damasks; blue, green, drab, purple and pompadour coloured dorsetteens; hempen and flaxen sprigged ozenbrigs; prime best crown ditto; broad raven duck; Russia drilling; middling and low priced Irish sheeting linen; fine and coarse German and Irish dowlas; English and Scotch ozenbrigs; 9 quarter Flanders bed ticks; British bedticking and bed bunts; clouting diaper; white princes linen; fine Swiss holland; narrow Russia diaper; 3 qr. wide striped linen; brown Pomerania linen; double tandem sileſias; a large assortment of fine and coarse 7-eights and yard wide Irish linen; striped cotton hollands; double folded white Russia sheeting; damask and diaper fringed table cloths; backram; kenting handkerchiefs; cambricks and lawns, in whole pieces and patches; a great variety of calicoes, half chintzes, and printed cottons, viz. double and single purple, three colours and blue, pompadour ground, China blue penciled works, spotted and sprigged blue and white guinea hens; yard and half and ell wide muslins; blue and white Dutch pin-work linen handkerchiefs; sprigged and spotted Swiss lawns; flowered, striped, and spotted Scotch gauze; red and white and blue and white printed lawn handkerchiefs; net gauze; 11 nails, 3 quarters, 7-eights, yard, and yard and half wide check linen; 7-eights, yard and yard 3-eights wide cotton check; broad and narrow housewife check; best English black taffaties; striped, cloth coloured and black India ell wide persians; black peelong; fine yard wide plain white cyprus gauze; flowered, sprigged, and spotted ell wide ditto; womens black velvet; rosset; lutestring and black English Barcelona silk handkerchiefs; a large assortment of Spitalfield manufactured bordered and spotted culgees, in imitation of East-India bandanoes; blue long cloths; red and white, and blue and white cotton romals; lungee and new silk romals; Italian hat-band crape; a variety of paduasoy, sattin and taffety ribbons; 2d and 4d silk ferrits; blue, black, cloth and light coloured best Balladine sewing silk; Scotch thread; Holland and Manchester tapes; bobbins; blue and green hair plushes; mens and womens worsted and cotton hose; mens knit worsted ditto; childrens spotted ditto; mens half silk ditto; womens blue yarn ditto, with stamped clocks; fine and coarse Scotch and Manchester check linen handkerchiefs, from 10 nails to 7-eights wide; striped and plain cotton and linen laces; lettered, diaper, scarlet, Highland and Tully garters; narrow and middling blue and white striped cotton tapes; black silk stock tape; mens and womens twig horse-whips and whole hunters; round and flat small bar lead; pidgeon, duck and goose shot; fine and coarse propatria and pot paper; Holman's British ink powder; nutmegs, cinnamon, cloves, and mace; best bohea tea, by the chest; saffron in bay; pepper; best London and common pewter, viz. dishes, plates, basons, teapots; large, middling and small porringers; new-fashioned tankards; table and tea spoons; likewise low priced Bristol pewter, well sorted; superfine, coarse fine, clavant, nog, large and small reeven and boltop iron wire; fine and coarse brass wire; English pasteboards; coloured thread; stitching ditto; dyed pillow fustians; white jeans; corking, middling, and short white pins; rough and glazed F and FF gunpowder in quarter casks; London and Bristol steel, in whole and half faggots; double, single and latten roiled iron plate; boxes of common, cross and double cross tin plates; straw knives; frying pans; Flemish kettles, best English hammered brass kettles, in nests, sorted, from a pint to 30 gallons; long and short scythes; block tin in large piggs, and in small bars; latten sheet brass; waggon screws; borax; large, middling and small coffee mills; mens and womens three barred swivel stirrups; snaffle bitts; diaper and straining webb; globe nails; tin square staples; yellow staple nails; Turkey, flowered, sprinkled and embossed paper; gilt and half gilt ditto, for book-binders use; German bibles; testaments and psalm books; maids and girls glazed black lamb gloves and mittens; boys and youths shammy and glazed black gloves; best new-fashioned stone ear-rings, from four to six pounds per pair; amber beads; silver and Pinchbeck watches; silk watch strings; newest fashioned cut glass and common seals; large and small whetstones; brass rulers; a variety of broad and narrow London and Manchester quality and shoe binding; nonspretties; chip and Leghorn hats; best white French oil flints; common English ditto; grass sickles; two feet rules; a great variety of Bath, white metal and steel shoe and knee buckles; womens tin ditto; plain, flowered, white and yellow metal coat and jacket buttons; black, glass, japanned, gold and dollar pattern sleeve buttons; rifle, fowling piece, and common gun barrels; brass mounting furniture for ditto; common, flat and half round fence gun locks; lacquered, bone and box bottomed coat and jacket buttons; ivory and horn combs; fine and coarse wove basket and death head mohair buttons; silk and mohair twist; common, Whitechapel and darning needles; split bone and shoambuck table knives and forks; scissars; pistol capt knives; cutteaus; knitting needles; gimblets; Barlow penknives; brass thimbles; razors; newest fashioned snuff boxes; temple spectacles, &c. &c. &c.

N. B. They expect in the first vessels from England, a very large and compleat assortment of spring and summer GOODS.

TO be SOLD by public vendue, on the premises, on the 17th day of March next, a valuable plantation, containing about 440 acres of land; late the habitation of WILLIAM HUSBAND, deceased, lying in Cæcil county, and province of Maryland, within two miles of the mouth of Octarara creek, and about the same distance from Fulton's Ferry, on Susquehanna. There are about 200 acres of said land cleared, and under good fence, 20 acres whereof is good meadow, and more may be made. There is also on said land a good brick house and kitchen, two good frame barns, a square log Negroe quarter, corn houses and stables, with other necessary houses; a good bearing orchard, and plenty of good springs of water, the whole being well timbered, and in good repair, and may properly be stiled a commodious farm, the soil being remarkably fertile for corn and wheat. The title indisputable, one third of the purchase to be paid at the time of sale, and the other two thirds to be divided into two payments; one to be paid at the end of one year next after sale, the other two years. Likewise two other tracts adjoining; one about 370 acres of as rich land as Susquehanna affords, whereof about 100 acres are cleared, and is improved with two good orchards, offices, barn and stable. The other about 242 acres, whereof 50 is cleared, and no other improvement; the wood land well timbered, and meadow ground may be made; to be sold at the same time, and on the same conditions, as the above tract; where due attendance will be given by § JOSEPH HUSBAND.

To be SOLD by PUBLIC VENDUE,

At the London Coffee-house, on the Ninth Instant, being the fifth Day of the Week, at Six o'Clock in the Evening,

THE Lot and House which hath lately been occupied by Benjamin Kendall, and Benjamin Titley, for the manufacturing of Pot and Pearl Ashes, with the Kettles, Cisterns, and all the Utensils for carrying on that Business.

The Lot is 40 Feet front on Dock-street, and extends 56 Feet back on the southerly Side, with a ten Feet Passage on Pear-street, and 42 Feet on the northerly Side, conveniently situate for bringing in of Wood, either by Water or Land, the House being built with strong Stone Walls by the Side of the Bank, is suitable for a Bakehouse, Brewhouse, or Soap boiler.

A Plan of the Lot, and List of the Utensils, may be seen at BENJAMIN KENDALL'S, in Chestnut-street, or BENJAMIN TITLEY'S, in Walnut-street, or on the Premises, by any Person inclining to view the same.

The Purchaser may have Six Months Time allowed for Payment of one Half of the Consideration Money, and Twelve Months for the other Half.

To be SOLD, by way of public VENDUE,

On Monday, the 27th of this instant February, by the subscriber, living on the premises, in Bensalem township, Bucks county,

THE noted and well accustomed INN, and FERRY, over Neshameny creek, on the post road, leading from Philadelphia to New-York; the dwelling-house is stone, two stories high, large and commodious, having five rooms on a floor, and cellar under the same; also forty acres and three-quarters of land, about one-third whereof is cleared, and about 12 acres may easily be made good meadow; there is also on the premises a good stone stable, 30 feet square, one story and a half high, having therein a large hay-loft and oat-house, and an entry through the same; a shed 45 feet long, a bearing orchard, garden, a well of good water near the door, and a good stone quarry adjoining the creek; the situation is pleasant, and would suit for a store, or board-yard. The purchaser is to pay one half of the purchase money down, upon which a good deed will be given, and may have 12 months to pay the remainder, without interest, he giving good security, if required. The vendue to be held on the premises, and to begin at 10 o'clock said day, where due attendance will be given by JOSEPH VANDEGRIFT.

N. B. The purchaser is to have possession on the first day of May next. ¶

To be LETT, and may be entered on next March,

TWO PLANTATIONS in Chester county, 40 miles from Philadelphia, one situate on Brandywine Creek, a quarter of a mile from the sign of the Waggon, on Lancaster road, containing 200 acres, near the one half is cleared; there are on the premises two good dwelling houses, barns, stable, cow-house, &c. 15 acres of excellent meadow, and a good bearing orchard, a good fulling mill, with all the utensils necessary for carrying on the fulling business, which will be lett with or without the plantation.

The other plantation situated in the Forks of Brandywine, in East Caln, two miles from Brandywine meeting-house, and contains 150 acres, about 80 whereof is cleared, and 20 acres of good mowable meadow; there is a good dwelling-house, barn, stables, a large bearing orchard. For terms, apply to ROBERT ELTON, JOHN EATON, JAMES M'CROSCRY, living near the premises, or to BENJAMIN DEAN, in Second-street, Philadelphia. Tbc. 6 W.

TO BE SOLD,

A LIKELY NEGROE GIRL, who has about three years to serve. Enquire of the Printers. ‡

TO BE SOLD,

A TRACT of deeded land, containing between 4 and 500 acres, lying on Octorara Creek, in Little Britain township, Lancaster county, about 50 or 60 acres cleared, and some improvements made, the most of the soil is very well adapted for farming and grazing, good conveniency for making meadow, as also a grist and saw-mills. For terms, apply to Elisha Hughes, in East Nottingham, Chester county, Thomas Hughes, in Charlestown, Cecil county, or to Richard Thomas, near Susquehanna Lower Ferry. Likewise to be sold, a small tract in West Nottingham, deeded also.

Run away from Elisha Hughes, in October 1766, a servant man, named Thomas M'Gouran, stoop shouldered, pock marked, and black curled hair; had on, when he went away, a brown jacket, and milled stockings. Whoever takes up and secures him in any goal, so that his master may have him again, shall have Forty Shillings reward, paid by ELISHA HUGHES. ‖

TO BE SOLD,

A PLANTATION, situate in Radnor township, Chester county, containing 200 acres of extraordinary land for grain or pasturage, about one half thereof cleared, with a sufficient quantity of good meadow; there is on said place about 5 acres of orchard, and extraordinary good for bearing, with a good dwelling-house, barn, stables, cow-houses, a smith's shop, a good and never failing spring, with a good house over it; the place is within 50 perches of the great road leading from Philadelphia to Lancaster, and within half a mile of the sign of the Horse and Groom on said road; it is also very handy to mill or market, and to several places of worship. Any person or persons inclining to purchase the same, may, by applying to the subscriber, be further informed, and know the conditions of sale. DAVID REES. ‖

TO BE SOLD,

A TRACT of about 50 acres of good land, with a dwelling-house thereon, and a small spring of water, about 30 acres cleared, and within fence, and the rest well timbered, some meadow made, and more may be made, situate in the township of Haverford, in the county of Chester, about 9 miles from the city of Philadelphia; and if not sold within a month from this time, it will be lett. If the above tract be thought too small, more land, nearly of the same quality, is for sale, adjoining thereto. For terms of sale, or rent, apply to the subscriber, living near the premises, JOHN GRACY. ¶

RUN away, the 30th of January last, from the subscriber, living in West Nantmill township, Chester county, an Irish servant man, named JOHN M'DONNELL, about 18 years of age, a short chunky fellow, with fair hair, not lately trimmed, and of a fair complexion; had on, when he went away, a new hat, old brown jacket, flag handkerchief, tow shirt, new light coloured cloth breeches, white and blue yarn stockings, old shoes, with strings, and an old light coloured cloth great coat. Whoever takes up the said servant, and secures him in any goal, so that his master may have him again, shall receive Fifty Shillings reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

† GEORGE HUNTER.

FOUND, about the first of January last, on the road between Darby and Chester, a SILVER WATCH, with a green string, a brass key, and two small steel keys; has a silver face, with several remarkable marks on it. The owner is desired to come to the house of JOSEPH TAYLOR, in Ridley township, Chester county, prove his property, pay the expence, and he may have it again. ¶

TO BE SOLD,

A VALUABLE tract of land, containing 73 acres, and upwards, 40 whereof cleared, the rest well timbered, situate near Christine creek, on the great road leading from Christine Bridge to the Lower Ferry, 2 miles from the Bridge, 3 from New-Castle, adjoining the commons of New-Castle, and bounded by lands of Matthias Morton, Cornelius Garrison, and Thomas Sankey. Whoever inclines to purchase, on applying to the subscriber, living in Newport, before the first of March, may know the terms. ROBERT ARMSTRONG. †

RUN away, on the 22d of January, from the subscriber, living near Rock Run, in Cecil county, Maryland, an Irish servant man, named George Peters Newcomb, but is apt to change his name to Johnson, and Dougherty, a short thick fellow, about 5 feet 4 inches high, has black hair tied behind, and a down look, by trade a shoemaker, loves strong drink, given to picking pockets, and was bought out of Philadelphia goal last June: Had on, when he went away, a brown great coat, an old grey ditto, with black binding, blue serge jacket, lined with red, buckskin breeches, Germantown stockings, black grain shoes, with silver buckles, and a fur hat; supposed to have a watch; and two Five Pound notes of hand, and it is thought he is gone to Philadelphia. Whoever takes up and secures said servant, so as his master may have him again, shall have Three Pounds reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

† WILLIAM GRIFFIE.

To be LEASED for a Term of Years, and enter'd upon the 25th of March next,

A TRACT of land, known by the name of WILTON PLANTATION, containing near 300 acres, chiefly meadow ground, situate in Passyunk township, a little more than two miles to the southward of the city of Philadelphia. It is accommodated with a very good dwelling-house, kitchen, barn, stables, a large brick house for raising and suckling calves, and a very large stone milk-house, built over a spring, which has never been known to fail. The whole is under bank, and post and rail fences. And from the luxuriancy of its pasturage, neighbourhood to the market, and other conveniences, it may, with great truth, be said, that there are few places which afford greater prospects of advantage to a grazier. For the Terms, apply to JOSEPH TURNER, in Front-street, in the city of Philadelphia. ¶

Chester, January 30, 1769.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, on Thursday, the 23d day of February next, at one o'clock, at the house of David Mackey, innholder in New-London township, will be sold by vendue, one full undivided sixth part, in six equal parts to be divided, of and in a messuage, plantation and tract or parcel of land thereunto belonging, containing 200 acres, more or less, situate in East-Nottingham township, in the county of Chester; bounded by lands of Andrew Boyd, Alexander Threw, James M'Dowell, and others; late the estate of John Crawford; seized in execution, and to be sold by

‡ JOHN MORTON, Sheriff.

TO be sold by public vendue, on the 21st of this instant February, at ten o'clock, on the premises, a valuable plantation, situate in Bristol township, Bucks county, lying on the river Delaware, 19 miles from Philadelphia, one mile from Burlington, and about a mile and a half from Bristol, adjoining lands of Samuel Morris, Lewis Lenore, and Captain Edgar, containing about 100 acres of good land, 12 or 14 whereof are improved meadow of the best sort, and 30 acres more may be made, whereon is a large quantity of am timber, 10 acres of upland, well wooded, and the rest good corn land, fit for the plow; there is a convenient stream of water, whereon may be built a grist or saw-mill; also a good frame dwelling-house and kitchen, framed barn and stable, and a bearing orchard of good fruit. Any person inclining to purchase, by applying to the subscriber, living on the premises, may view the same, know the conditions, and depend on a sure title.

† JOSEPH WORRALL.

Also to be sold, cows, year old heifers, swine, a plow and gears, wheat and rye in the ground, and sundry other things, too tedious to mention. Where due attendance, and usual credit, will be given, by J. W.

THOSE persons who are indebted to ALEXANDER SINCLAIR, chapman, are desired to pay their respective debts to William Semple, or Samuel Jackson, merchants in Philadelphia (assignees in behalf of said Sinclair's creditors) or to Jasper Yeates, Esq; in Lancaster, and to no other persons, before the 10th day of March next. Those who neglect to comply with this request, will be sued immediately after the time above mentioned. † 5 w.

General Post Office, New-York, January 20, 1769.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given, That the Mail for Falmouth will be made up at this Office on Saturday, the 4th of February next, and will continue to be made up in the same manner upon the first Saturday in every Month, and the Packet Boat ordered to sail with it the next Day.

Great Inconveniences having arisen to the Public by returning Letters for the Postage, it is now left at the Option of the Writer to pay or not beforehand, to any Part of His Majesty's Dominions, either in Europe or America, except Gibraltar or Port Mahon.

All Persons, however, are particularly to take Notice, that Letters and Packets from any Part of America, for all Places beyond the Seas, not in His Majesty's Dominions, are to pay at the Office where they are put in, the full Post to London, besides the foreign Rates they may be chargeable with, to prevent the Necessity of their being opened and returned for the Postage.

By Command of the Deputy Post Master General,
JAMES PARKER, Secretary.

For BELFAST,
The SHIP
PHILADELPHIA,
DAVID M'CUTCHON,
Master;

Will sail with all possible Expedition. For Freight, or Passage, apply to ORR, DUNLOPE and GLENHOLME, M'NEILE and TOLBERT, or said Master on board, at Mr. Bickley's Wharff, the North Side of Market-street.

TO BE SOLD,

A SERVANT LAD's TIME, that has between three and four Years to serve. Enquire of

¶ JOHN WEST, at the Old Ferry.

DEEDS, MORTGAGES, BONDS, WILLS, and all other Kinds of Conveyances, are carefully drawn by ROBERT LEVERS, at the Corner of Smith's Alley, opposite the Three Tun Tavern, in Chestnut-street. Whoever shall be pleased to favour him with their Business, may depend on his observing therein the utmost Accuracy, Secrecy, and Dispatch. ¶

Wants a PLACE,

A WET NURSE, with a good Breast of MILK, who can be well recommended. Enquire of the Printers. ¶

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by DAVID HALL, and WILLIAM SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, near the *Market*.

Best possible image.

February 16, 1769. NUMB. 2095

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the Freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.

LONDON, October 15.

As the public converſation has been ſo much taken up of late, by the Maſquerade which was given by his Daniſh Majeſty, at the Opera Houſe, in the Hay-Market, it will doubtleſs be agreeable to our Readers, to be informed of the particulars of that ſumptuous entertainment.

THE doors of the Opera-houſe were opened for the admiſſion of ſpectators in the gallery at ſeven o'clock; early in the evening a party of the guards were ordered upon duty at the theatre, to prevent diſturbances.----At nine o'clock the maſquerade was opened.---His Daniſh Majeſty went at ten o'clock, accompanied only by his Excellency Count Holcke, in his own coach and pair, in a private manner, down Market-lane, behind the Opera-houſe, with only two ſervants, and one flambeau, and afterwards dreſſed in his maſquerade in one of the dreſſing-rooms of the Opera-houſe.----A little after ten the Noblemen of his Daniſh Majeſty's Suite followed in chairs, in their proper maſquerade dreſſes, extremely rich and elegant, up Market-lane, from Pall-mall, and ſo entered the houſe at the back-doors in that lane, as did moſt of the genteeleſt company the ſame way, to avoid the mob aſſembled in the Hay-market.----His Daniſh Majeſty came in, maſked, between ten and eleven o'clock, dreſſed in a Domine of gold and ſilver ſtuff, a black hat and white feather (being maſter of the houſe) appeared unmaſked, in order that the maſques might pay their compliments to him, which they did.---The ball was opened by the King of Denmark and the Dutcheſs of Ancaſter; the principal characters were the Conjurer, the Black, and the Old Woman, all of whom were ſupported with great ſpirit and humour.----The King of Denmark walked about with great good-nature and pleaſantry till twelve; then withdrew with a ſelect company to ſupper, the Dukes of Glouceſter and Cumberland, the Princeſs Amelia, &c. ſupped with him in a private room (one of the dreſſing rooms.) His Britannic Majeſty was there *incog.* in a ſide balcony, fitted up on purpoſe for his Majeſty's private reception, the box was apparently ſhut, but with peep-holes in the ſhutters.---The Duke of Cumberland was in a crimſon Domine, trimmed with gold, black hat, and white feather.---Duke of Glouceſter in a purple Domine, white hat and feather.----The Ladies, in general, made a very beautiful and brilliant appearance; many of them were dreſſed in fine Spaniſh and Turkiſh habits; ſeveral as ſhepherdeſſes, and with crooks; and ſome were like dancers. The Noblemen and Gentlemen were for the moſt part in Domines; there were, however, a great number in the habits of the Aſiatic Nabobs; a few were in Turkiſh dreſſes, and one in that of an Abbe. Whenever any little room could be made, they danced occaſionally. At twelve the company went to ſupper, which was a very elegant cold collation. At table the company were all unmaſked, except one perſon, who appeared in the character of an African, with a rich diamond collar round his neck; his face was ſo compleatly covered with black ſilk, and ſo neatly put on (for he wore no maſk during the whole night) he could not take it off.

Wine and other Proviſions were handed up by means of handkerchiefs, to the company in the galleries, by their friends below, which at firſt produced ſome little diſpute with one of the waiters, but this being always a cuſtomary, as well as an allowable practice, the diſputt, by the prudent intervention of the officer on duty, ſoon ſubſided.

The illumination of the Opera-houſe was ſplendid and elegant; the front of the galleries, which were full of company, very richly dreſſed, being decorated with ſeveral rows of ſmall lamps, as were the pillars on the ſtage, and other parts of the theatre. The ladies ſeemed to vie with each other in the taſte and magnificence of their habits, which were ornamented with a profuſion of jewels, adding conſiderably to the ſplendor of the appearance of the whole entertainment. Some of the moſt remarkable ſerious characters exhibited on this occaſion, were a Diana, a Minerva, a Cleopatra, an Indian family, &c. and of the comic kind, a Witch, a Serjeant at Law, and an Old Woman.

Her Grace the Dutcheſs of Northumberland appeared in the character of Rembrandt's Wife, in a cloſe black gown trimmed with gold, a round-ear'd coif, ſhort apron, tucked up, with a painter's bruſh in her hand. The character of *Mungo*, in the *Padlock*, was very excellently aſſumed by Mr. Mendez, who was very fine in jewels, and exceedingly diverted the company. Dr. Dominiceti and his Lady, in the character of a gardiner and his wife, excited much curioſity, from the ſingularity of their dreſs, which was greatly admired. Lady Bell Stanhope, and her ſiſter, repreſented Pilgrims, they wore brown gowns, with blue ſaſhes, trimmed with ſilver, and ſmall hats, laced round with diamonds. Among the other characters, beſides thoſe we have mentioned, were Diana, Lady Stanhope; Old Woman, Gen. Conway; Witch, Mr. James; Indian Raggi, Mr. Vanſittart; Ditto, Mr. Scraſton; Chimney Sweeper, Unknown; Sailor, Mr. Thompſon; No Sailor, Mr. Broderick; Sir Epic. Mammon, Mr. Kelly; Cleopatra, Mrs. Garnier; *Goddeſs of Chaſtity*, Miſs Groves.

Among other figures that appeared, there was a Methodiſt Preacher, with long lank hair, all in black, except his band; a Chimney Sweeper, with his bag, ſhovel, and ſcraper, whom the centinel at firſt refuſed admittance. A bear, with a bull's head. There were many hundreds pulled off their maſks, after being there ſome hours, on account of the heat.

It was lamented, that the nobility in general gave more into the mode of dreſſing in Domines, than was conſiſtent either with the ends of magnificence, or the views of variety. Indeed his Grace the Duke of Northumberland was in a Perſian habit, with a fine turban, richly ornamented with diamonds. Lord Groſvenor was in a ſplendid ſuit of the Turkiſh faſhion, and two or three other perſons of rank were very much diſtinguiſhed for the elegance, as well as the grandeur of their appearance.

As to the Ladies, a more beautiful group was never aſſembled; in the choice of their dreſſes, the whole elegance of female taſte was exerted, and at twelve, when the company unmaſked to go to ſupper, the deſcription of the Mohometan Paradiſe immediately ruſhed upon the memory, and all was an appearance of the moſt exquiſite luxury and love. Among the ladies of diſtinction, who were moſt eminent on this occaſion, the Dutcheſs of Ancaſter, in the character of a Sultana, was univerſally admired; her robe was purple ſattin, bordered with ermine, and fluttered on the ground ſo much in the ſtile of Eaſtern magnificence, that we were tranſported in fancy to the palaces of Conſtantinople from the borders of the Thames. The Princeſs Amelia, the Dutcheſs of Bedford, Lady Howe, and ſeveral other perſonages of high rank, were preſent, but did not maſk. Lady Harrington, and the two young ladies, her daughters, were extremely ſimple in their appearance, but, at the ſame time, extremely elegant, and attracted the general attention of the company.

As to other Ladies, Mrs. Roſs, in the character of Night, diſplayed much fancy in the choice of her dreſs; it was a thin black ſilk, ſtudded with ſtars, and faſtened to the head by a moon, very happily executed.------A Diana, with a bow in her hand, and a quiver at her back, was alſo greatly admired; and a beautiful Quaker, in a ſilk of a faint maiden's bluſh, did conſiderable execution among the gentlemen, notwithſtanding a face in which the moſt perfect innocence contended with the moſt exquiſite beauty for pre-eminence. But while we mention theſe particulars, we muſt not forget a ſweet little Shepherdeſs, who was followed very much by a tall, agreeable Corydon, with a long crook, and dreſſed in a white ſilk jacket, ornamented with red ribbands and ſilver. The tender-hearted Sylvia aſked the ſwain, as he ſupported himſelf on his crook, "Why he was ſo penſive?" A queſtion which produced a mighty ſoft reply, and gave birth to a converſation which would make no indifferent figure in a modern paſtoral.

We cannot avoid mentioning how much ſatisfaction the company received from Miſs Elliott, in the Character of Pallas, armed with a helmet and a lance, but ſtill more formidable for the poignancy of her wit, and the brightneſs of her eyes. In the courſe of the many compliments ſhe received from numbers, her replies were ſo polite, yet ſo pertinent, that there is no poſſibility of doing her ſufficient juſtice, nor can the readineſs with which ſhe anſwered the gentleman, who took notice of a croſs that hung on one of the whiteſt boſoms in the univerſe, be too much admired. The gentleman repeated from Pope,

"A diamond croſs upon her breaſt ſhe wore,"

To which ſhe inſtantly returned, from the ſame author,

"Which Jews might kiſs, and Infidels adore."

And indeed, if the line is applied to the croſs we have been ſpeaking of, it is no leſs true than poetical.

Lord Clive appeared in the dreſs of a Nabob, very richly ornamented with diamonds.

An Eaſt-India Director was dreſſed in the real habit of a Chineſe Mandarin, ornamented with diamonds, particularly the collar, which was entirely covered with diamonds, to an immenſe value, which greatly attracted the notice of his Daniſh Majeſty, who viewed the ſame for a conſiderable time. The lady of an eminent merchant had her dreſs ornamented with jewels to the amount of 30,000l.

The dreſs of the Counteſs of Waldegrave was remarkably ſplendid.

The various wines, and other liquors, were ſupplied to the company at the rate of one guinea per head.

In ſhort, it is altogether impoſſible to conceive a more ſplendid aſſembly; and whether we conſider the beauty and coſtly ornaments of the ladies in general, the richneſs and variety of the dreſſes of both ſexes (for the moſt elegant of all nations were there exhibited) the ſumptuouſneſs of the entertainment, or the amazing order and regularity with which the whole was conducted, it exceeded every thing of the kind that this, or perhaps any other country ever ſaw.

The coach of Sir William Beauchamp Proctor was marked Glynn and Liberty!"

It is whiſpered a great Perſonage, on application made to him for leave for a certain great entertainment given by an illuſtrious ſtranger, expreſſed himſelf much in diſfavour of ſuch kind of exhibitions, on account of their tendency to hurt the repoſe of families, and increaſe luxury, which had got to a very great unbecoming height, to the depravity of the morals and diſpoſitions of his people.

From the LONDON CHRONICLE, October 18.

To the PRINTER.

SIR,

AS you have given your readers an account of the real *Maſquerade, give me leave to endeavour to amuſe them with an* ideal *one, which preſented itſelf to my imagination that ſame night, having been diſappointed of getting admiſſion into the gallery. This dream of mine will ſerve to confirm a doctrine which has prevailed among the old women of this country, time immemorial, viz. that all objects, which appear to us in dreams, are to be interpreted by their* contraries.

I ſhall now proceed to my dream, which you may imagine carried me to the Opera-houſe, where methought the D--- of G------, in the character of Janus, *occaſioned great ſport, as many perſons, deceived by appearance, fancied he was coming towards them, when in fact he was going the clean contrary way.*

Lord C-----m, very properly dreſſed, gained great applauſe in the character of old Lear, *and lamented his loſt authority in ſuch pathetic terms, as drew tears from many perſons preſent, but from none more than from Lord Sh-------e, who, in the character of a* Jeſuit, *in a tattered gown, with a moſt rueful face, gave me not a lively, but a deadly repreſentation of thoſe unfortunate brethren, who, by their plotting and counter-plotting, have at laſt worked themſelves out of houſe and harbour.*

Lord W-----th, with a maſk moſt admirably well adapted, took off the Landlord of the Bedford Arms, ſo as to deceive every body preſent.

Lord H---------gh alarmed the whole aſſembly, in the character of a wild Iriſhman, by diſcharging a two-and thirty pounder, of the beſt caſt, plump againſt his own breaſt, to the great confuſion of ſome, and aſtoniſhment of all! Their amazement, however, went off with the noiſe and ſmoke, and his Lordſhip received no material injury; he ſinged his fingers indeed a little, which may make him more cautious for the future.

Lord G---r was very active, leaping in and out of the King's *Box with great dexterity, in the diſguiſe of a* French Harlequin; *whilſt the L--d C-----ll-r, in the dreſs of* Tom Thimble *the Taylor, ſat upon one of the* ſide-BOARDS turning *his* own *coat; to the great delight of the Lord C---f J-----e, who was mounted upon a pair of high ſtilts, made of plain Scotch fir, but it was obſervable that the leather by which he was ſupported had been newly gilt.*

My attention was called off from theſe by a diſturbance at the other end of the room, occaſioned by Mr. Briton, who, in the character of an Engliſh Sailor, was laying heavy blows upon a thread-bare Engliſh Marquis for the honour of our Nation; however, as a civilized, generous and humane people, he was called off and diſarmed by the D--- of B-----d, who interpoſed as a Peace Officer. *This matter was ſcarce adjuſted, when we were all ſurpriſed by a tight little active being in the ſkin of a cat: This creature was eternally leaping upon, and clinging to, ſome of the great Perſonages, who from time to time threw him off; but happily for him he had acquired the cat's dexterity with its ſkin, and always fell upon his feet: This I underſtood was the S-------y at W-r; but nothing could be more truly ridiculous than the appearance which Lord T-----t made: He was very happily dreſſed as a Cook, and amuſed himſelf with roaſting an* ortelan *in the blaze of a farthing candle, ſtuck in a* ſave-all.

Lord B---, who had returned privately to England, was there in a plain coarſe ſuit belonging to PAOLI; *he paſſed* undiſcovered *the whole night, nor was even ſo much as* gueſſed *at.*

The L--d M-y-r did honour to the City, by appearing as a Gentilhomme Bourgeois, *and many of the Al------n made a very curious appearance as* Bourgeois Gentilhommes.

The E----l---a D----s made a fantaſtic appearance, dreſſed and capariſoned after Bayes's manner, like ſo many fine horſes, with bits in their mouths; they appeared to be the property of L--d Cl-ve, who perſonated a dealer.

There was one groteſque character in a maſk, very like the face of a noted Quack Doctor, who perſonated a mountebank for ſome time with great ſucceſs, but was at length kicked out, upon being diſcovered to be no other than a mere pick pocket.

Mr. W---kes's daughter was there in the character of Liberty, *and her appearance was truly amiable; but ſhe retired early, being but little countenanced by the Nobility.*

Many Ladies of Faſhion perſonated Lucretia, *but at the time I fancied I ſaw it, being early in the night, they had none of them committed any violence upon their own ſweet bodies, though there was a rumour in the Houſe, that the Tarquins* had; *---I was juſt upon the point of finding out the dreſs of the greateſt perſonages there, when a confounded rap at the next door rouſed me from this pleaſing viſion, and confirmed me, that* it was all a dream.

A DREAMER *of* DREAMS.

To be SOLD, by

PETER TURNER, junior,

At his Warehouſe in Market-ſtreet, near the London Coffee-Houſe, a freſh and general Aſſortment of European and Eaſt-India GOODS, ſuitable for the Seaſon, among which are,

A CHOICE Parcel of the very beſt ſuperfine, middling, and coarſe BOULTING-CLOTHS; Millers, and Others, may depend on being ſupplied with all Sorts of Cloths, ſuitable for every Branch of that Buſineſs, and at a very moderate Rate.

Where may be had, Iron Backs for Chimnies, of all Sizes, with the King's Arms on them, neatly caſt; London Steel A.C. No. 3, Nails, Red and White Lead, Letherage, Bar Iron, by the Ton or Quantity, warranted of the beſt Quality, well drawn, fit for the London and Weſt-India Markets.

N. B. To be LETT by ſaid TURNER, a large and convenient Dry Goods Store in Water-ſtreet, near the Ton Tavern, it being a well noted and accuſtomed Place for Buſineſs, as any in this City.------Alſo a Plantation in Paſſyunk, about 3 Miles from this City, conveniently ſituated to attend this Market with Garden Truck, &c. T. b. c. t. f.

EMANUEL LYON, late from LONDON, acquaints the Public, that he intends to teach a few Gentlemen the HEBREW LANGUAGE, in its Purity, either at his Lodgings, at Mr. John Taylor's in Front-ſtreet, at the Corner of Race-ſtreet, or at their reſpective Houſes.-----As it is a Mother Tongue, very neceſſary to be underſtood by the Studious, hopes to meet with Encouragement; he will do his utmoſt Endeavour to merit it. Mr. Lyon will tranſlate the Hebrew into Engliſh, or Dutch, to the general Satisfaction of thoſe Gentlemen who are judges. EMANUEL LYON. ‖

To be SOLD by the Subſcriber, living in Kennet Townſhip, Cheſter County,

ONE undivided Fourth Part of a certain Plantation, containing 270 Acres of good Land, whereon a Quantity of good Meadow may be made, and well watered, having a large Stream of Water running through the ſame, with a good ſufficient Deed for ſaid Land, ſituate in the Townſhip of Menallen, and County of York; bounded by Lands of George Wilſon, John Hammond, Thomas Wilſon, William Hutton, and others. For Terms apply to the Subſcriber, JOSEPH WEST.

N. B. Another Fourth Part of ſaid Plantation may be had on a Leaſe, for a Term of Years, if it beſt ſuits the Purchaſer, or any other Perſon. ¶

RUN away, on the 8th day of this inſtant February, from the ſubſcriber, living in Goſhen, Cheſter county, an indented ſervant, named JOHN SMITH, lately bought out of Cheſter goal, about 34 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high; had on, an old fly coat, with horn buttons, ſwanſkin lappelled jacket, patched on the fore part, leather breeches, mended with white leather, good home-made hemp ſhirt, marked I. S. on the boſom, new ſhoes and ſtockings, old raccoon hat, new mitts, the ſame colour and yarn of the ſtockings, marked I. S. with white knit in the wriſt. Whoever ſecures ſaid ſervant, in any of his Majeſty's goals, ſo as his maſter may have him again, ſhall have Thirty Shillings reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by WILLIAM JONES. ‖

RUN away, on the 16th of October laſt, from the Subſcriber, living near the Sign of the Queen of Hungary, in Front-ſtreet, Philadelphia, an Apprentice Lad, named Samuel Dundee, 14 Years of Age, has loſt one of his upper Teeth, a Scar on his upper Lip, has flaxen Hair, and round Viſage, alſo has a Mark on one of his Fingers, which has been hurt. Whoever will bring ſaid Lad to his Maſter, ſhall have a Dollar Reward, paid by MICHAEL MOSES. ¶

To be SOLD, by public Vendue, on the Premiſes, on Monday, the 13th of March (if not ſold before at private ſale)

A PLANTATION, ſituate in Brandywine Hundred, New-Caſtle County, within five Miles of Wilmington, containing 100 Acres, about one Half cleared, the reſt well timbered, and the whole well watered, a Stream running thro' the ſame; there are a good Log Houſe, Barn, Stables, and other Out-houſes thereon, about ſix Acres of Meadow, and more may be made, a good Orchard, and the whole well fenced in. The Payments will be made eaſy. Any Perſon inclining to purchaſe, before the Day of Sale, may apply to the Subſcriber, living on the Place, view the ſame, and know the Conditions. JAMES STEWART

Extract from a pamphlet, intituled, AMERICAN GAZETTE, No. II. *lately publiſhed in* London, *in favour of* America.

ON the other hand, let us conſider Britain as acting the part of a parent to her American colonies, protecting them in their conſtitutional liberties, taking nothing from them but what they chooſe voluntarily to give to the ſupport of government; will the colonies then be of any importance to her? Will ſhe be in any manner benefited by them? Certainly theſe two queſtions may be ſafely anſwered in the affirmative. It appears by what has already been obſerved, that her preſent grandeur is occaſioned by the extenſion of her trade, and that this is in a great meaſure owing to her AMERICAN COLONIES. The increaſe of her colonies neceſſarily will put Britain in poſſeſſion of all the trade of the new world; nay, all the new world will in a little time find it their intereſt to be taken into the protection of Britain, provided they are treated as Britiſh ſubjects, and protected in thoſe liberties, which are the moſt effectual ſafeguard againſt an arbitrary, or oppreſſive government. Thus a way is opened to Britain, to become, with eaſe, the greateſt power this world ever beheld; and that not by wading through blood, as did the Romans, or oppreſſing the reſt of mankind; but ſhe may found her grandeur in mercy, in juſtice, and in giving the greateſt of temporal bleſſings, liberty, to the reſt of mankind. As ſuch an empire will be the moſt glorious, ſo I imagine it would be the moſt ſtable and laſting, of any that ever exiſted on this our earth.

But if a contrary, a Grenville ſcheme, ſhould be purſued, what advice ſhould I give my country? Should I rouſe them to arms on the firſt propoſal of an unconſtitutional duty; or have we a much ſafer, or more effectual method of ſecuring our liberties? I think we have. Let us ever keep in our minds a lively ſenſe of the privileges to which we are intitled: For this purpoſe, let us make frequent, ſpirited, and warm petitions and remonſtrances againſt every impoſition for raiſing a revenue. Let us, if we are not relieved from unconſtitutional burthens on our repreſentations, reſolve to content ourſelves with our own manufactures. I know we cannot ſupply ourſelves at ſo cheap a rate, as we may be ſupplied from home; but by being more honourably cloathed in patriotic garments, of a much coarſer kind, we ſhall ſave vaſt ſums, and live with all the comfort we enjoy at preſent. This is the army we can uſe with moſt efficacy; it will humble our oppoſers, and coſt us nothing. And we ſhall then ſhew ourſelves the trueſt friends of our mother country; we ſhall bring her to her ſenſes, without running any riſque of totally *ruining* her.

On the whole, I think I may ſurely conclude, that Britain, as ſhe tenders her glory, her power, her ſafety, her very being, ought by no means to infringe the liberties of her American ſubjects. The Americans ought to be very deliberate before they enter into *violent* meaſures of oppoſition; becauſe yearly their power to make an *effectual one* will encreaſe. That the European enemies of Britain will never be able to contend with her, while the American ſubjects of Britain remain well affected. That both Americans and Britons ought, as they value their own ſafety, not to give to the enemies of both, the advantages which neceſſarily ariſe from their diſunion. But whenever this diſunion happens, Britain will be *ruined*, and America, after many revolutions, and perhaps great diſtreſſes, will become a *mighty empire*. But that both will be happier, if their union could be continued on equal terms to the end of time.

It may perhaps be aſked, Who is this that dictates meaſures to Britain and America, and pretends to point out what will be the purſuits of their enemies? It is of little importance what his perſon, his age, his family, or ſtation of life is. But it is one who wiſhes to ſee an inviolable union formed between his Majeſty's American and Britiſh ſubjects; to ſee the Britiſh empire advanced to the higheſt pinacle of earthly glory; to ſee it the Sovereign of the world, and, at the ſame time, the protector of the liberties of mankind; to ſee her an example and encourager of every civil and religious virtue; to ſee America enjoying peace, and plenty, and the beſt of civil governments, under her protection, priding themſelves in ſo honourable and advantageous a connection, and contributing all in their power, to perpetuate and extend her empire. This is the deſign of this little eſſay; if it either contributes to promote the moſt rational meaſures for this purpoſe, or to confirm them; or in the leaſt facilitate their execution, if already entered on, by the wiſeſt and beſt men in England, he will be extremely happy: But if for our ſins providence ſhould ſuffer pride, party-ſpirit, envy and avarice, to defeat the meaſures of the real well-wiſhers of their country; I *ſee* Britain *reduced* in her trade; *depopulated* by the tranſmigration of her people to America; her populous trading and manufacturing cities *deſerted*; her nobles, for *want* of tenants, *tilling* their own ground; and *calling* on oppreſſed, diſaffected America, to *relieve* and *defend her* againſt the power of her enemies. In ſhort, I ſee Britain in America, and America in Britain. May Heaven avert this, and every other miſchief, from the Britiſh empire! May its union with America be perpetual, and wiſdom and prudence direct all its councils!

BOSTON, January 10.

JOURNAL of OCCURRENCES.

It is ſaid Orders have been given by C------re H----d for all his little Guarda Coſtas to put out of Harbour on a Cruize along the Coaſt, and in our Bays, doubtleſs by Direction or Advice of G.B. and the C--mi------rs, who are in hopes that the Seaſon of the Year may have encouraged ſome Captains or Owners to aim at making a few Savings, with regard to the new and diſputed Duties; or whoſe Ignorance may have led them into Miſtakes, of which they may make Advantages upon Diſcovery. We cannot but regret that an Officer appointed by the great Mr. *Pitt*, and who during the late War was ſo ſucceſsful in deſtroying the Trade of our foreign Enemies, ſhould now be ſo unfortunately employed in diſtreſſing our own: It is however well worthy the Notice of the Britiſh Merchants and Manufacturers, that notwithſtanding all the Diligence, low arts, and Severity of the G----r and C--m---rs, ſupported and aſſiſted by a Navy and ſtanding Army, not one Article has as yet been made prize of, that in the leaſt interferes either with the *Growth* or *Manufactures* of the Mother Country.

Jan. 12. The Detention of the Portſmouth Veſſel, already mentioned, at this Seaſon of the Year, on Account of a Barrel of Wine found on board her, is like to prove very detrimental to a great Number of Merchants in thoſe Parts, who had Goods on Freight; one Gentleman in Kittery has a large Ship ready for ſailing, waiting only for ſome Neceſſaries ſhipt him by ſaid Veſſel.

A coaſting Veſſel, owned at Biddeford, having, according to Cuſtom, been ſent from thence with a Load of Boards for Newport, without being cleared out, was there refuſed an Entry, and ſeized by the Collector, agreeable to Orders received from the C--m-------rs; and notwithſtanding it clearly appeared that not the leaſt Fraud was intended by the Maſter or Owner, but that his Procedure was wholly owing to a Suppoſition, that it would be juſtified by Cuſtom, the Veſſel was libelled in a Court of Admiralty, condemned, and ſold by a Decree of ſaid Court: This is not the only Inſtance of an honeſt Trader's being taken in and ruined, by preſuming on a cuſtomary Indulgence; Indulgences which in ſome Places are often given, and frequently withdrawn, without previous and public Notice, whereby, to the Scandal of Office, they become Means, in the Hands of the revengeful and hungry Officer, to enſnare and entrap the unwary, but honeſt Trader.

It is confidently reported, that the A------y G-----l, on the other Side of the Water, has given it as his Opinion, that the Officers of the Cuſtom-Houſe cannot legally oblige, and ought not to inſiſt upon thoſe Veſſels, who coaſt it from one Part of the Province to another, being cleared out as is uſual on foreign Voyages; but notwithſtanding this, there is a greater Strictneſs than ever, with regard to ſuch Veſſels, to the unſpeakable Worry, and alſo Expence of the concerned; there is, however, this Good grows out of the Practice, that the more Difficulty and Charge there is in conveying and tranſporting Britiſh Wares from one Town to another, the greater Encouragement and Stimulus is given the Inhabitants to *manufacture for themſelves*, or become *more frugal* in the Conſumption of all foreign Articles.

Jan 13. The preſent Scarcity of Money is ſo great, owing to the Deſtruction of Trade, and the Monopoly that a large Number of Revenue Officers, Place Men, &c. have made of the ſame by the Inſtrumentality of the late Duties; that ſome Gentlemen among us, who have their Monies in the Britiſh Funds, have given Orders to their Merchants to withdraw or diſpoſe of the ſame, expecting greater Advantages may be made with thoſe Monies, on this Side the Water; perhaps other Reaſons operate; Stocks had certainly fallen 6 per Cent. in October laſt----and Advices intimate, that they were like to be ſtill further affected by the Meaſures purſuing.

Jan. 14. We have lately been favoured with the King's moſt gracious Speech to both Houſes of Parliament; wherein his Majeſty is pleaſed to expreſs his Concern, that a Spirit of Faction, which he was in hopes had ſubſided, had again ariſen in his American Colonies, and in one in particular to a conſiderable Degree.---It is obſervable that the Countenances of our Enemies appear very *jocund* upon this Occaſion, while his Majeſty's *loyal* Subjects are diſtreſſed, that he has conceived ſuch an unfavourable Sentiment of the Temper of his Coloniſts; who, far from the remoteſt Diſpoſition to *Faction* or Rebellion, are ſtruggling, as they apprehend, for a Conſtitution which *ſupports the Crown*; and for the Rights derived to them by their Charter, and confirmed by the Declaration of his Majeſty's glorious Anceſtors, William and Mary, at that important Æra, *the Revolution*. We ſhall make no further Obſervations, but only recite a Paragragh which contains the Sentiments of Truth---"It is a Maxim "of the Engliſh Law, and a Principle founded in Reaſon, "that "the King can do no wrong;" and we are ready to ap- "prehend, that, in the preſent Caſe, the Miniſtry have done "none; but that the Concern which his Majeſty has been gra- "ciouſly pleaſed to expreſs, in regard to the Colonies in general, "and the ſuppoſed Diſpoſition of one in particular, is wholly "grounded upon the Miſinformation, and falſe Repreſentations "of thoſe, who, if they do not ſufficiently revere Truth, ought "to tremble at the Thought of deceiving Majeſty, and of plung- "ing the greateſt and happieſt Empire which the Sun ever ſhone "upon, into Aſtoniſhment, Anxiety and Confuſion! Perhaps "Accounts have been tranſmitted Home ſimilar to thoſe ſaid to "have been ſent from hence to New-York, Nova-Scotia, &c. "in September laſt, viz. that a certain Caſ--e was taken Poſ- "ſeſſion of, a Beacon erected, and Thirty Thouſand Men in "Arms, to oppoſe the Landing of the King's Troops.-----A "very few Weeks will effect different Impreſſions, in regard to "the Coloniſts, and produce very different Meaſures, which we "venture to predict, will terminate in the Proſperity of the "whole Empire."

Jan. 15. The Friends to a conſtitutional Union and Harmony between Great-Britain and her Colonies, cannot but hope, and ſeriouſly pray, that *wiſe* and *faithful* Counſellors may ſtand about the King, Men *fearing* God, and *hating Covetouſneſs*; and that the Things which belong to the National Peace, may not *be hidden* from the Eyes of thoſe who are *entruſted* with the Management of the National Concern.

BOSTON, *January* 30.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman in London, dated October 20, 1768.

"*The prudent Conduct, and public Virtue of America, may ſave this diſtracted Nation, whoſe Councils and Credit are uncertain and unconſtant as the fickle Wind, and whoſe Power and Dignity are almoſt annihilated, by the Rage of Party, and Love of inordinate Wealth.*"

Extract of a Letter from London, November 19, 1768.

"We are all in a ferment about your American affairs; ſome of your friends here, at firſt, imagined that they would be ſettled according to your and their wiſhes, from the immediate proſpect of a war with France, but that proſpect, and the comfort ariſing from it, have vaniſhed, the Corſican affairs being now adjuſted; the principal buſineſs therefore before the Parliament will be your affairs. Governor B-----d is in the higheſt credit with his Majeſty and his Miniſters; and it is confidently ſaid, will be created a Baronet:---Inſtead of recalling the Board of Commiſſioners, it is in contemplation here, to ſend out two additional members; the American revenue being conſidered, by all our financiers, as a certain and increaſing fund; which will ſoon be able to pay all the officers on your civil and military eſtabliſhment; and even in time, may contribute to relieve the mother country, from the immenſe load of debt under which ſhe now labours.

"It is certain that Lord Hillſborough will remain in office, the nation having a very high opinion of his judgment and abilities, his court intereſt is alſo very ſtrong. Every perſon in power ſeems to hold it as a fixed principle, that America muſt be made ſenſible of her ſubordination to the Britiſh legiſlature.

"Several officers are ſpoke of for your commander in chief; ſome who will be aſked, it is thought, will decline accepting it; and others, who wiſh to be appointed, will be overlooked; but it is the general opinion, that Sir Jeffery will be the man; and that he will ſet out very well inſtructed.----You may however be aſſured that an officer will be appointed, who is entirely free from colonial prejudices.

"We hear the opinion of the twelve judges concerning your aſſerted rights, is to be the previous ſtep taken towards your intended regulation: We do not imagine that the parliament will either enter into a refutation of all your letters and petitions, or into a correſpondence with Meſſieurs the Speakers, but will give the ſeveral agents, and ſome of the principal men of your province, an opportunity of explaining and defending their rights *coram ſenatu*.

"We are well acquainted with the names and principles of the leading members of your late Aſſembly; and we look forward with no ſmall degree of expectation and impatience, to the time, when your great Orator will defend the aſſumed rights of the new world at the bar of our Houſe of Commons; for from the great attention paid him on your continent, we have formed very high opinions of his genius and parts.

"It is whiſpered about by our knowing politicians, that conſiderable alterations will be made in your government; that your town meetings will be aboliſhed, and your tradeſmen, &c. obliged to incorporate themſelves; that his Majeſty will take upon himſelf the care of nominating the Council, and that the Commanders in chief of the navy and army, and the Commiſſioners of the Cuſtoms, will have ſeats there.----Your Aſſemblies, as ſoon as they are called again, will be required to paſs a bill, before they proceed to other buſineſs, acknowledging, in the fulleſt manner, the ſupreme authority of the Parliament of Great-Britain.

"Your claim of rights occaſioned the King, the Miniſtry, and both Houſes of Parliament, to enter ſo immediately on American affairs, as our dilatorineſs ſeemed daily to increaſe your claims.

"I ſtill hope, after all that has paſſed, that every thing will be amicably ſettled.

"You aſked me in your laſt, if Mr. Grenville would get into power; I make no doubt but he will ſoon: I need ſay little of his character to you at preſent, having wrote ſo particularly in my former letters, but it is the general opinion here, that we never had a Miniſter ſo knowing as to our finances, and the ſtate and intereſts of our trade; but he is not agreeable to the court; the affair of the regency is not forgot: Yet they muſt take him in again, becauſe they will not be able to go on much longer without him. The Eaſt-India Company wiſh as fervently as you Americans, that he never may be Miniſter; as their provinces and kingdoms will then moſt certainly be annexed to the Britiſh crown."

Feb. 2. Monday Night laſt, about 10 o'Clock, the large new County Goal in this Town was diſcovered on Fire: The firſt Attention was to preſerve the Priſoners from periſhing; but by the Hurry and Conſternation of the People nigh at hand, the Keys of the ſeveral Doors were miſ-placed, whereby they were obliged to have recourſe to Axes, &c. to break through, which with great Difficulty was done, and the Priſoners pulled through very ſmall Paſſages, their Fleſh conſiderably tore by the Iron Spikes in the Doors; however they were all taken out alive, one or two ſcorched by the Fire; one elderly Man, who was in the Room where the Fire firſt began, was much burnt.----The Fire began in an Apartment on the middle Story, at the North-weſt Corner of the Building, and proceeded with great Violence from one Apartment to another, until the whole of the Inſide of the Houſe was in Flames: The Thickneſs of the Partitions and Floors made the Heat very intenſe, and the Walls and Iron Bars prevented the Water from the Engines doing much towards extinguiſhing the Flames: When the Fire broke from its Confinement through the Roof, great Danger was apprehended from the Flakes, but there being little Wind, by a good Providence, it was prevented from ſpreading: The Night was very cold, the Fire-wards exerted themſelves the whole time, alſo the Engine-men, and the other Inhabitants, were very vigilant; the Officers of his Majeſty's Regiments now here, attended with a Number of the Soldiers, who were likewiſe very active and ſerviceable in aſſiſting and relieving the Inhabitants: About 5 o'Clock the Fire was got under. Two of the Priſoners eſcaped in the Night, the others were ſecured in Bridewell, and in the Goaler's Dwelling-Houſe, until Morning: At 10 o'Clock Examination was made before ſeveral Magiſtrates: It appeared that Mr. Young, the Keeper, had been to the Goal, as was his Practice, to ſee all was ſafe, about 9 in the Evening, and ſaw no Appearance of Fire: Upon examining the Priſoners who were in the Room where the Fire was firſt diſcovered, it was evident that they were determined to get out by burning the Door of their Apartment; accordingly in the Evening they put ſome Chips under the Door, and ſet Fire to them; they put the Shutters to their Windows, to prevent the Light being diſcovered; the Door kept burning two or three Hours, till at length the Smoak and Heat increaſed ſo much, they were obliged to repair to the Window at the Windward for Air, when they gave the Alarm.---Theſe Matters appearing full againſt two of them, one a Soldier, the other a young Lad, who were confined for ſtealing, they were both handcuffed, and by Habeas Corpus committed to the Goal in Charles-Town. The Loſs to the County and Town muſt be great.

"Saturday Morning laſt died here Mr. ABIA HOLBROOK, in the 51ſt Year of his Age, Maſter of the South Writing School in this Town. He was looked on, by the beſt Judges, as the greateſt Maſter of the Pen we have ever had among us; of which he has left moſt beautiful Demonſtrations. He was indefatigable in his Labours; ſucceſsful in his Inſtructions; an Honour to the Town; and to crown all, an Ornament to the Religion of JESUS."

We hear from Litchfield, in the Province of New-Hampſhire, that a few Days ago Captain WILLIAM READ, of that Town, being aſſiſting in raiſing a Shop, one Side of the Frame fell on him, and inſtantly put an End to his Life. His Death is greatly lamented, as he was an affectionate Huſband, indulgent Parent, a cheerful good Neighbour, and an upright Chriſtian. He has left a ſorrowful Widow and 6 Children.

In the Boſton Chronicle, of February 2, *it is ſaid, that the following Extract appeared to have been ſent with a View to impoſe on the Public.*

Extract of a Letter from London, dated November 17.

"*Your Complaints againſt Gov. B-----d, has fixed him with the preſent Parliament, he is to have a Penſion on the American Eſtabliſhment of £ 2000 paid out of a Revenue, raiſed by a Tax on your Lawyers, Clerks of Towns and Courts.----Mr. H--------n is to have the Government, with a fixed Salary of £ 1500 per Annum, to be paid out of the Revenue raiſed on your American Woollen Manufactures.----Mr. Gr-------e told me Yeſterday, that he ſhould ſoon have the Pleaſure of paying his Compliments to your American Orator, at a leſs Diſtance than 1000 Leagues; and that the ſeventeen Reſcinders would all have Commiſſions in your Militia, with eſtabliſhed Pay, equal to their Rank.*"

NEW-YORK, February 9.

We hear from Newark, that late on Saturday Night laſt, the Houſe of Moſes Ogden, Eſq; caught Fire, and was entirely conſumed, with all the Furniture therein; and it was with the greateſt Difficulty the Family eſcaped. A Negroe Boy unhappily periſhed in the Flames.

PHILADELPHIA, February 16.

The ASSEMBLY *of the Province of* GEORGIA, *after having gone through the neceſſary Buſineſs, took into their Conſideration the Circular Letters from the Boſton Aſſembly, and from the Houſe of Burgeſſes in Virginia, and highly approving of the ſame, ordered them to be entered on their Journals. Upon which his Excellency the Governor, after giving his Aſſent to the Bills that were ready, diſſolved the Houſe, with the following Speech.*

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the Aſſembly,

FROM the diſpoſition that appeared amongſt you at the opening of this ſeſſion, I was very hopeful, and flattered myſelf, that it would have been brought to a happy concluſion; and it gives me great concern to find it now otherwiſe, and that you have diſregarded the principal matter I had in charge from the King, and thereby miſſed ſo fair an opportunity of cheriſhing the confidence his Majeſty has in your affections. But, by your receiving and ſhewing countenance and ſupport to the *Boſton* Letter in the manner you have done, you have laid me under the neceſſity of diſſolving you. You well know that more than ordinary pains have been taken to prevent this event, and if any diſagreeable conſequences ſhould attend it, you will have brought them upon the province by a *deliberate act*, and it is you, and you only, will have them to anſwer for to your conſtituents:---And however you may have ſuffered yourſelves to be influenced by the conduct of other provinces, and whatever you may now think, be aſſured, Gentlemen, that your true liberty, your property, and every thing that is valuable, muſt depend upon a free and uninterrupted courſe of law and government, *under the protection and ſupport of the mother-country*, and that you cannot poſſibly enjoy theſe invaluable bleſſings, *without that protection and ſupport:* And how can you expect this, or what right can you pretend to it, if you declare yourſelves to be an independent people? And to me it appears a flat and poſitive contradiction to acknowledge "*the Britiſh parliament to be the ſupreme legiſlature*" "*power over the whole Britiſh empire,*" (of which we are a part) and in the ſame breath, to deny the power of that very parliament over us;---nor can I ſee or admit the propriety of the Americans declaring, "*That they cheerfully acquieſce in the authority of the Britiſh parliament to make laws for a neceſſary dependancy and regulating the trade of the colonies,*" and at the ſame time denying its authority to make laws, which I conceive to be a very looſe and improper jumble or ſyſtem of government and ſubordination, and without any criterion but the mere caprice of the populace; and I preſume, that the authority of the Britiſh parliament muſt be full and complete, or does not operate at all. And that the power of the Britiſh parliament extends to America, is a point I never doubted, or heard diſputed, till the affair of the *Stamp-Duty* act: And to ſhew that it does, I ſhall only refer to the proceedings in parliament on the grand debates relative to that act, when I believe there were near 400 members preſent, and only 9 or 10 divided againſt that power; alſo the votes of the Houſe of Commons of the 24th of February, 1766, and the ſtatute of the 6th of his preſent Majeſty, chapter 12th.

The diſtinction between internal and external taxes, it is well known *here*, from its firſt appearance amongſt us, I ſaid I conceived to be a diſtinction without a difference; and I alſo declared, that if it was granted that the Americans were not ſubject to, nor could be legally or conſtitutionally taxed by the Britiſh parliament, *not being repreſented there*, then I apprehended, the ſame reaſon would hold in every caſe, and the ſame objection lie againſt every law made by the Britiſh parliament to affect the colonies, or his Majeſty's ſubjects in them; for it ſeems abſurd

to ſay, that the colonies are not bound by Britiſh acts of parliament, *impoſing what they call internal taxes*, becauſe they have not conſented to ſuch laws, not *being repreſented in that parliament*, and at the ſame time to admit that they are bound by, and ſubject to *other laws made by the ſame parliament*. And I do not find that there is any difference or diſtinction in that conſtitutional rule or principle, that no man is bound by any law to which he has not given his aſſent, either in perſon, or by repreſentation; but which rule *is general, and holds in all caſes*, and with reſpect *to all laws*; and if ſo, the colonies, I conceive, are either bound by, and ſubject to, all the acts of the Britiſh parliament in which they are mentioned, or are ſubject to none of any kind whatever, and conſequently to be conſidered as independent of the legal or parliamentary power of Great-Britain.

I alſo declared, at the ſame time, that if America could be, or was to become independent of the mother-country, from that day you might date the foundation of your ruin and miſery. Theſe were the ſentiments I declared near three years ago, and which ſtill I retain; and moſt ardently wiſh, it had been in my power to prevail on you to be ſo far of my opinion, as to have paid due regard to his Majeſty's expectations from you, and to have obſerved a more prudent conduct in that particular, until the matters in difference between Great-Britain and the colonies, and which are now at the criſis, had been clearly and effectually ſettled and determined: But as things are circumſtanced, there is only one act further remaining for me to do at preſent, which is, by virtue of his Majeſty's authority, and in his name, to diſſolve this Aſſembly, and I do hereby accordingly diſſolve the ſame.

JAMES WRIGHT.

Savannah, in Georgia, Council Chamber, Dec. 24, 1768.

The CORDWAINERS *Fire Company have come to an Agreement, not to purchaſe any* LAMB *during the enſuing Seaſon, in order to increaſe the Number of* SHEEP.

At a Meeting of the HEART-IN-HAND *Fire Company, the 2d Inſtant, the following Reſolution was unanimouſly agreed on, viz.*

"*Whereas the Increaſe of our Woollen Manufactories will greatly conduce to the Benefit of this Country, it is therefore agreed by this Company, that we will not purchaſe any* LAMB, *nor ſuffer any to be purchaſed or uſed in our Families, during the preſent Year.*"

On Tueſday laſt, early in the Morning, a Fire broke out in the Houſe of the Reverend Mr. Sturgeon, a few Miles from Town, which entirely deſtroyed the ſame, together with the greateſt Part of the Furniture. The Fire had got to ſuch a Height before it was diſcovered, that it was with Difficulty the Family ſaved their Lives. 'Tis ſuppoſed to have been occaſioned by ſetting hot Coals too near the Dough-trough the Night before.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *Philadelphia*, INWARD ENTRIES.

N O N E.

OUTWARDS. Schooner Charming Nancy, J. Mullowney, for Halifax. Brig Scarborough, A. Seton, for Jamaica.

CLEARED. Brig Mercury, R. Moore, to Liſbon.

THE MEMBERS of *The Union Library Company of Philadelphia*, are deſired to meet, at their Library Room, on *Tueſday, the Fourteenth Day of March next, at Three o' Clock in the Afternoon*, to conſider the Utility of conveying their Eſtate to, and becoming Members of, *The Library Company of Philadelphia*; and to paſs a *Law* for that Purpoſe.

By Order of the Directors,

Feb. 14, 1769. JOHN KAIGHN, *Secretary.*

N. B. For the better Accommodation of the MEMBERS, the LIBRARY will be opened twice a Week, viz. on *Tueſday* and *Saturday Evenings*, at the uſual Hours.

THE MEMBERS of the LIBRARY COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA, are deſired to meet at the Library Room on Monday, the 13th of March next, at 3 o'Clock in the Afternoon, in order to conſider, whether it will be agreeable to them to unite with the UNION LIBRARY COMPANY of this City; and to receive Propoſals for enlarging the Law, reſpecting the time fixed for incurring the Forfeiture of Five Shillings, on Default of their annual Payments.

By Order of the Directors,

February 13, 1769. FRANCIS HOPKINSON, Secretary.

Philadelphia, February 16, 1769.

THE Partnerſhip of WAYNE and MOORE, Cabinet Makers, being expired, thoſe who are indebted to ſaid Partnerſhip, are requeſted to make ſpeedy Payment; and thoſe who have any Accounts againſt the Partnerſhip, to bring them in for Payment, to ROBERT MOORE, or WILLIAM WAYNE.

N. B. ROBERT MOORE acquaints his Friends, and the Public, that he now carries on the Cabinet and Chair-Maker's Buſineſs in the beſt Manner, and genteeleſt Taſte, at his Work-ſhop, next but one to the Corner of Key's Alley, in Front-ſtreet, above Race-ſtreet, in the Shop which, during the Partnerſhip of him and Wayne, they uſed as a Store, or Shop. ¶

BOULTING CLOTHS, of the beſt ſort, ſuperfine, fine, middling, and coarſe, to be ſold by

DANIEL WILLIAMS,

At his houſe, in Cheſtnut-ſtreet, between Fourth-ſtreet, and the State-Houſe, and at his STORE on the weſt ſide of Front-ſtreet, about half-way between the London Coffee-Houſe, and Cheſtnut-ſtreet;

WHERE Millers, and others, who are not ſkilled in chuſing boulting cloths, may depend on being ſupplied with the beſt cloths, ſuitable for every branch of the Boulting Buſineſs, with directions for affixing and uſing the ſame, if deſired, as he has had long experience in MILLERING and BOULTING CLOTHS. Tbc3M.

WHEREAS, there has appeared in the Pennſylvania Chronicle, a Publication, by an anonymous Author, injurious to the Reputation of Mr. John Clapham, of the City of Annapolis: In Juſtice to him, and in order to remove Prejudices that may have been imbibed from a Peruſal thereof---- We, the Subſcribers, do certify, that we have known the ſaid Mr. Clapham many Years, and that his Character and Conduct hitherto, we are ſatisfied, has been fair and unexceptionable.

George Steuart, Charles Grahame, William Lux, Lancelot Jacques, G. Scott, Samuel Galloway, George Maxwell, James Dick, Anthony Stewart, William Baxter, Thomas Johnſon, junior, J. Hall, Ralph Forſter, William Murdock, Benedict Calvert, John Stephenſon, Thomas Sprigg.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of WILLIAM RIGDEN, of the city of Philadelphia, deceaſed, or to the partnerſhip of WILLIAM RIGDEN and SON, are deſired to make ſpeedy payment; and thoſe that have any demands againſt the ſame, are deſired to bring in their accompts, that they may be adjuſted and paid, by

¶ LYDIA RIGDEN, Adminiſtratrix, and WILLIAM RIGDEN, Adminiſtrator,

---

CAME to the Plantation of the Widow PORTER, in Weſt-Caln Townſhip, Cheſter County, about the Tenth of October laſt, a large red brindled Cow. The Owner is deſired to come and prove his Property, pay Charges, and take her away. ¶

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Saturday, the 18th of February, at 6 o'clock in the evening, at the London Coffee-houſe, a certain lot or piece of ground, ſituate in the Northern Liberties, containing in breadth about 65 feet, and in depth about 24 perches; bounded by the river Delaware, and lands of William Hays, Anthony Palmer, and John Blakely, ſubject to a ground-rent of Eighteen Pounds, Pennſylvania currency, per annum; late the eſtate of Jonathan Biles deceaſed, ſeized and taken in execution, by

JOSEPH REDMAN, Sheriff.

To be SOLD,

TWO new and well built BANK HOUSES, in this City, each 22 Feet Front, and 44 Feet deep; bounded Northward by Samuel Sanſom, junior, and Southward on an 8 Feet public Alley, next the City Vendue Store, are nearly oppoſite to Judah Foulke's, in Front-ſtreet, and Thomas Riche or Thomas Clifford's, in Water-ſtreet, being about Mid-way from Market to Arch-ſtreet, and a very good Stand for the Dry Goods Buſineſs, or any other Trade. The Houſes are three Stories and a Half in Water-ſtreet, having very large dry lower Stores for Caſk Goods; alſo next above, large and convenient Dry Goods Stores, neatly ſhelved; they have good Vaults in Front-ſtreet, and altho' appearing there only one Story, yet will, on Examination, be found roomly and commodious for any middling Family. For further Particulars, pleaſe to enquire of the Subſcribers, who will ſhew the Premiſes to any Perſons inclined to purchaſe,

4 W. KEARNY and GILBET.

All Perſons indebted to Kearny and Gilbert, are earneſtly requeſted to make ſpeedy Payment. They have for Sale, lately imported, choice Briſtol Beer, and Taunton Ale; a compleat Sett of Rigging, with Cables ſuitable for a Brig of about 140 Tons; Crates of Apothecary's Phials, Ditto of Wine Glaſſes and Tumblers aſorted, Ditto of Stone Tea Ware, Ditto of Gallon, Half Gallon and Quart Bottles; Cart and Waggon Boxes; Iron Pots aſorted, from one to ten Gallons; Pewter; Tin-plates; Nails; Crowley's Steel; Weare and Company's beſt Scotch Snuff; Bird or Canary-ſeed by the Buſhel; fine Table Salt in four Buſhel Bags; and a Variety of Dry Goods.

TO BE SOLD,

By public ſale, on the 11th day of March next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon (if not diſpoſed of by private ſale, at any time before) at William Cooper's ferry, oppoſite the city of Philadelphia, in the county of Glouceſter,

A VALUABLE plantation and tract of land (late the eſtate of Samuel Bonnell, deceaſed) ſituate in the townſhip of Waterford, in the county of Glouceſter, in the weſtern diviſion of the province of New-Jerſey, containing 130 acres and an half, or thereabouts, bounded by lands of John Shivers and Francis Bonnell, now in the tenure of Benjamin Archer, with a good frame dwelling-houſe and barn erected thereon, pleaſantly ſituated on Cooper's creek, and within four miles of the city of Philadelphia, where garden truck may be raiſed in great plenty, and brought to Philadelphia market by water; there are about 17 acres of choice good meadow, part whereof is under good bank. The upland is good in kind, about 50 acres cleared, and the reſt choice good woodland, and very well watered. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, may be aſſured that the title is indiſputable, and paying one half the purchaſe money in hand, may have 12 months credit for the other half, giving ſecurity, and paying intereſt.

And on the 13th day of March next, at the London Coffee-houſe, at 6 o' clock in the evening, will be ſold by public vendue, a convenient brick meſſuage, or tenement and lot of ground, ſituate on the bank of the river Delaware, between Saſſafras and Vine-ſtreets, in the city of Philadelphia, now in the tenure of the widow White (being the late dwelling-houſe of the ſaid Samuel Bonnell, deceaſed) containing in breadth on Front-ſtreet and Water-ſtreet 15 feet, and in length or depth from Front-ſtreet to Water-ſtreet, under the quitrent, or proprietary thirds, of One Shilling ſterling, per foot, per annum; and alſo, under the groundrent of Forty-five Shillings ſterling, per annum. For further particulars enquire of us, the ſubſcribers, in Philadelphia, SARAH BONNELL, Executrix, THOMAS BONNELL, PETER THOMSON, Executors. ¶

Burlington, Feb. 13, 1769.

TO be SOLD by public vendue, at the ſeveral times following (if not before diſpoſed of at private ſale) the following deſcribed plantations and tracts of land, being part of the eſtate of John Goſling, late of the County of Glouceſter, deceaſed, viz. On Monday, the 27th of February inſtant, at the houſe where the ſaid Goſling died, a good dwelling-houſe, and tract of land, containing about 20 acres, ſituate in the ſaid county, on the Quohacking road; one half thereof is good meadow, bounded on Raccoon Creek; the ſaid place is very ſuitable either for a ſtore, tavern, or any other public buſineſs. Alſo a valuable plantation, containing about 300 acres, ſituate in the ſaid county, about two miles from the plantation of Mr. Jacob Spicer, with a frame houſe, good orchard, and a large quantity of meadow on the premiſes, part thereof improved. On Tueſday, the 7th of March next, at the houſe of Joſeph Burroughs, Innkeeper in Salem, a valuable plantation, containing about 320 acres, ſituate in the townſhip of Manington, in the county of Salem, having a brick houſe, barn, and other buildings, and a bearing orchard thereon, and eſteemed as good land for wheat and graſs as any in the ſaid county; together with a piece of unimproved marſh, about two miles from the ſaid plantation, containing about 60 acres. And on the eleventh of April next, at the houſe of William Hugg, in Glouceſter, will be ſold a valuable ſaw-mill, ſituate on Still-Run, in the county of Glouceſter, with upwards of 1500 acres of land, belonging to the ſame, having thereon a great quantity of ſaw timber, both oak and pine. Alſo a town lot in Glouceſter, containing about half an acre; together with ſundry ſhares or rights of propriety to unlocated lands. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe the above premiſes, or to view the ſame before the days of ſale, may apply to the ſaid Jacob Spicer, or to Mr. Jacob Richman, of Pneſgrove, in Salem county. The conditions of payment will be made known at the days of ſale by JOHN LAWRENCE, and WILLIAM SMITH, Truſtees.

N. B. The ſale will begin at 10 o' clock in the morning on each of the above days. ¶

FIVE POUNDS Reward.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, living on Pequea Creek, in Lancaſter County, on the 10th inſtant, an Iriſh ſervant man, named Patrick Norris, ſays he was born in Dublin, about 23 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high, ſlender made, long viſage, browniſh curled hair, and ſpeaks very good Engliſh; pretends to be a ſilk weaver, but has followed the cooper's buſineſs ſince he came to this country: Had on, and took with him, a ſhort blanket coat; a brown cloth coat, the fore part lined with flannel, the back and ſleeves with ſtriped linſey; a hemp ſhirt, half worn buckſkin breeches, light blue ribbed ſtockings, half worn ſhoes, with a patch on the toe of one of them, and a ſtriped linſey jacket, blue and white. It is ſuppoſed he went off in company with a certain Ann Leeſon, ſervant to John Rankin, Fuller in Pequea, in Lancaſter county. She is a tall red haired woman, between 30 and 40 years of age, of a bold countenance, and inclines to ſtrong liquor, and when in drink, is remarkably abuſive with her tongue: Had on, and took with her, a black cloak, a red ſhort gown, a ſtriped petticoat, and a chip hat; but as ſhe had a large bundle of other clothes, it is uncertain what ſhe may wear. Whoever takes up and ſecures the ſaid ſervants in any of his Majeſty's goals, or brings them to the owners, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

¶ CHARLES CLENDENIN.

New-Caſtle, January 23, 1769.

BY virtue of writs to me directed, about one o' clock, on Wedneſday, the 1ſt day of March next, will be expoſed to public ſale, upon the premiſes, 73 acres of choice improved marſh, embanked, and divided into ſeveral lots by drains, and now in good order for grazing, having been under Engliſh graſs for ſeveral years paſt; alſo a ſmall tract of upland adjoining to the ſaid marſh, with a dwelling-houſe, draw well, a barn, hay-houſes, and other buildings thereon; the whole being ſituate on the ſouth ſide of Chriſtiana creek, in the hundred and county of New-Caſtle, and bounded with lands of Peter Jaquet, and Peter Jaquet, junior, and others; late the eſtate of Joſeph Woodward, ſeized and taken in execution, and to be ſold, for ready money, by JOHN THOMPSON, Sheriff. ¶

Philadelphia, Feb. 13, 1769.

Province of Penſylvania, ſs.

NOTICE is hereby given to all perſons indebted to the Honourable Proprietaries for quitrents, that attendance will be given at the Receiver General's Office in Philadelphia, from Wedneſday, the firſt day of March next, to Saturday, the fourth: At Cheſter, from the ſeventh to the eleventh: At Pennſbury, from the fourteenth to the eighteenth: And at Lancaſter, from the Twenty-firſt to the Twenty-fifth inclusive. To which places, all perſons concerned are required to repair, and pay off their arrears.

EDMUND PHYSICK, Receiver General.

Germantown, February 15, 1769.

ALL perſons who have any demands againſt the eſtate of Daniel Ent, late of Germantown Tanner, deceaſed, are hereby requeſted to bring in their accounts, properly proved, to the ſubſcribers, at the houſe of Adam Haas, Innholder in ſaid place, on the 20th day of March next: And thoſe that are indebted to ſaid eſtate by book debts, vendue, or otherwiſe, to pay off their reſpective ballances before that day, ſo that there may be a full ſettlement made of ſaid eſtate. Due attendance will be given by

JOHN FREY, and THEOBALD ENT, Adminiſtrators. ¶

RUN away from the ſubſcribers, living in E. Nottingham Townſhip, Cheſter County, two Servant Men; one named Thomas Lynch, about 20 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches high, of a ſwarthy complexion, thin viſage, pitted with the ſmall-pox, and has black hair; had on when he went away, a new drab coloured cloth jacket, lined with coarſe brown cloth, and a pair of new lincey breeches of the ſame colour, tow ſhirt, a half-worn felt hat, and double ſoaled ſhoes, with ſtrings; he belongs to William Ramſey.

The other, named William Butler, belongs to Hugh Sidwell, is about 5 feet high, a thick well-ſet fellow, about 30 years of age, very red face, wears a worſted cap, a ſmall felt hat, bound round the edge with black binding, a half worn blue broadcloth coat, with a ſmall cape, double-breaſted jacket, black pluſh breeches, mended between the legs with leather; he alſo took with him two new ſhirts unwhitened, a pair of new ſhoes, and a pair of old ones, a pair of metal buckles, and ſeveral pair of ſtockings, which it is likely he may offer for ſale. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid ſervants, ſo as their maſters may have them again, ſhall have Three Pounds Reward for both, or Thirty Shillings for either, and reaſonable charges, paid by

¶ WILLIAM RAMSEY, or HUGH SIDWELL.

TO be ſold at public vendue, on Tueſday, the 13th of March next enſuing, at one o'clock P. M. on the premiſes, two lots of ground, ſituate in Goſhen townſhip, Cheſter county, one containing 1 acre and 112 perches. The other 2 acres, with a noted tavern thereon, known by the name of the Turk's Head, interſecting the two roads between Philadelphia and Wilmington roads, being very convenient for any public buſineſs whatever. For further particulars, enquire of BENJAMIN TRAGO, near the Turk's Head, in Goſhen. †

TO BE SOLD,

A PLANTATION, containing 213 acres of deeded land, and 63 of ſurveyed land, the warrant returned, and part of the purchaſe money paid, ſituate in Weſt Caln townſhip, in Cheſter county, on the road leading from Coneſtogoe road to Culbertſon's mill, about 100 acres cleared, 13 of good watered meadow, the remainder well timbered, with all kinds of oak, hickory, poplar, walnut, and mulberry, a good bearing orchard, of near 300 trees in their prime, a dwelling-houſe, barn, ſtable, and other out-houſes, with a good ſaw-mill, built about two years ago, on a ſtream of good water, and in good repair; there is between 15 and 20 acres of winter grain now in the ground; it will conveniently divide into two ſettlements, as there may be 50 or 60 acres more meadow made, with a ſmall expence, and part of what is made, with the ſaw-mill, is on one part, and the other improvements on the other part; the whole is extraordinarily watered, with never failing ſprings, and will be ſold together, or apart, as may beſt ſuit the purchaſer; any perſon purchaſing the ſame, on paying 200 pounds down, or in ſix months after, and giving bonds and good ſecurity for the remainder, may have 16 years to pay it, clear of intereſt. For further particulars enquire of the ſubſcriber, living on the premiſes, who will make an indiſputable title for the ſame. ALEXANDER LEWIS. §

N. B. It is convenient to ſeveral merchant mills, and about 3 miles from Pequea church, 4 from Brandywine Preſbyterian meeting houſe, 1 from Weſt Caln Quaker meeting, 44 from Philadelphia, 22 from Lancaſter.

To be SOLD or LETT,

By the Subſcriber, living in Philadelphia, near the Drawbridge,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION in Weſt Jerſey, on Salem-creek, and is Part on Delaware-bay, the loweſt Part of Penn's Neck, in Salem County, and commands a fine Proſpect of the Shipping going to and from Sea; it is very convenient for Philadelphia Market, as Flats and Shallops are almoſt every Day going by the Premiſes, where there is an exceeding good Landing, and Shallops often take in their Loading there; the Diſtance by Land from Philadelphia is about 36 Miles, and about 50 by Water; there is a good Seine Fiſhery for Rock and Perch, which with a little Induſtry may be made worth Thirty Pounds a Seaſon, and the Creek affords great Diverſion for angling the whole Summer, within Sight of the Houſe. The whole Tract contains 520 Acres and a Half, which is divided into two Plantations, one of 434 Acres and a Half, the other 86 Acres, whereon there is a good framed Houſe, conſiſting of two Rooms, with a Fire-place in each, a Well of good Water at the Door, and a young thriving Orchard, of graſted Fruit, On the 434 acres there is a good frame houſe, with 4 rooms on the lower floor, and good cellars under the whole; a good kitchen, and lodging rooms over it; and at a ſmall diſtance there is a neat good dairy houſe, a well of exceeding good water, a large barn and ſtables, in good repair. There are about 100 acres of cleared land, fit for raiſing any kind of grain, and allowed, by competent judges, to be the beſt land in that part of the Jerſeys. There are about 40 acres of drained meadow, which require but a ſhort bank; about 200 acres of exceeding good high marſh, firm enough to bear a loaded team over any part of it; and near the middle of ſaid marſh there is an iſland, which ſtands high, of about 4 acres, with ſtately oak and hickory trees on it, and affords a fine ſhelter for cattle. There is a creek that leads to it, navigable for a ſmall boat. The remainder, 180 acres, is fine timber land, conſiſting of very large poplar, white oak and hickory, with plenty of rail timber. There is a fine apple orchard, and a great number of peach trees that never fail bearing, in great plenty; the whole ſoil naturally produces great ſtore of white clover. If any perſon inclines to purchaſe the abovementioned premiſes, they may enter on them the 25th of March, and the conditions of ſale known, by applying to THOMAS CASH.

N. B. If the above place is not ſold by the 1ſt of March, it will then be lett on good terms, to any perſon who will engage to improve it, as may be agreed on by the parties. ¶

New-Caſtle, January 23, 1769.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, upon Thurſday, the 23d of February next, will ſold at the Court-houſe, in the town of New-Caſtle, a lot of ground, ſituate in the town of Newark, in Whiteclay-creek hundred, in the county of New-Caſtle, containing about half an acre, with a dwelling-houſe thereon, bounded by lots of Ebenezer Howell, and Samuel Wilſon, and the main ſtreet or King's road; taken in execution, as the eſtate of Charles Speer, and to be ſold, for ready money, by JOHN THOMPSON, Sheriff. †

Wants a PLACE,

A WET NURSE, with a good Breaſt of MILK, can be well recommended. Enquire of the Printers. ¶

To be SOLD, or LETT,

A Valuable plantation, ſituate in Kennet townſhip, Cheſter county, about 9 miles from Wilmington, in a healthy part of the country, a good neighbourhood, and near ſeveral places of worſhip; the place is in two parts, one of which is now in the tenure of Oliver Ruſſell, whereon are a good dwelling-houſe, ſpring-houſe, and out-houſes, a good orchard of ſummer and winter fruit, bears every year, a quantity of ſaid land is cleared, which yields extraordinary crops of grain, and is excellent paſture; a clover meadow, well watered, which makes it produce large quantities of hay in the drieſt of ſeaſons; the other part has a two ſtory houſe on it, and is conveniently ſituated on the road ſide, leading from Kennet Square to Wilmington, and is ſuitable for either a ſtore or tavern. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe one or both parts, may know the terms, by applying to ROBERT LEWIS, merchant, in Philadelphia, GEORGE GORDON, of Wilmington, or JANE CULBERTSON, living on ſaid premiſes. ¶

February 7, 1769.

TWENTY-ONE POUNDS Reward.

RUN away, laſt night, from the ſubſcribers, in Baltimore county, near Baltimore-Town, Maryland, the three following convict ſervants, viz. William Smith, an Engliſhman, about 30 years of age, 6 feet high, a freſh coloured, well looking fellow, of a brown complexion, ſhort black hair, and black eyes, broad ſhouldered, with ſlim legs, big hands and arms; had on, and took with him, a grey fearnought jacket, a white cotton under ditto, an old cloth coloured great coat, old black buckſkin breeches, old felt hat, two ozenbrigs ſhirts, one Pair white yarn ſtockings, one pair grey ribbed worſted ditto, one pair plain ditto, and country made ſhoes, nailed, with iron on the heels. Robert Williams, an Engliſhman, between 40 and 50 years of age, about 5 feet 6 inches high, thin viſage, grey eyes, ſmall flat noſe, a large ſcar under his left ear; had on, and took with him, an old felt hat, old brown wig, old worſted cap, two halfworn coats, one of a dirty ſnuff colour, the other dark grey, faced with red ſhaloon, new white kerſey under jacket, with ſleeves, one blue ditto, a pair of half worn buckſkin breeches, one pair of black and white yarn ſtockings, a pair of ribbed ditto, and a pair of country made ſhoes, nailed. Richard Mulanic, an Iriſhman, about 40 or 50 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, thin viſage, pitted with the ſmall-pox, high noſe; had on, an iron collar, old caſtor hat, two wigs, one yellow, the other white, old blue coat, the ſleeves patched with cloth of a yellow colour, old cloth coloured waiſtcoat, old black leather breeches, much worn, two pair of ribbed ſtockings, country made ſhoes, nailed, with iron on the heels. Whoever takes up and ſecures the ſaid ſervants, or either of them, in any goal, ſo that their maſters may get them again, ſhall have, if 10 miles from home, Forty Shillings reward, and if 20 miles, Five Pounds, and if out of the province, Seven Pounds for each of them, including what the law allows, and reaſonable charges, if brought home, paid by

JOSHUA OWINGS, and JOHN COCKEY OWINGS. ‡

TO BE SOLD,

A LIKELY NEGROE WENCH, about 20 Years of Age, with a Child 17 Months old; ſhe is very handy at, and much accuſtomed to Country Work, and is advertiſed for Sale for no Fault, but the Want of Employ. For Terms of Sale, enquire of the Printers hereof. Tbc.

TO BE SOLD,

A VERY valuable plantation and tract of land, in Cumberland county, in the province of Pennſylvania, ſituate, lying and being on the north ſide of Canidogwainet-creek, in ſaid county, about 6 miles from Harris's ferry, near the great road leading to Carliſle, containing 448 acres, and the uſual allowance for roads; it is as good land as any in the province, about 60 acres thereof is clear, the reſt abounds with locuſt, poplar, walnut, hickory and oak timber; a large quantity of meadow may eaſily be made; it is in a very thick ſettled neighbourhood, and very convenient to meeting-houſes and mills.

Alſo one other tract of very good land in the ſaid county, ſituate, lying, and being in Peter's townſhip, containing 700 acres, more or leſs, adjoining to Fort Loudoun, being on both ſides of the road leading to Fort Pitt, and was late the property of Thomas Fleming, 150 acres of very good meadow may eaſily be made, part of the land is already cleared, and has tolerable good improvements. The terms of ſale will be made eaſy. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe either, or both the tracts, are requeſted to apply to the Subſcribers, who are impowered to diſpoſe of the ſame. MATTHIAS SLOUGH,

Lancaſter, February 6, 1769. ROBERT MAGAW.

East Nottingham Town, Cheſter County, February 10, 1769.

STRAYED or STOLEN, from the Subſcriber, a light Bay Horſe, about 13 Hands high, riſing 7 Years of Age, a Blaze in the Forehead, a little Wall-eyed, with ſome white Feet, a ſhort bob Tail, with ſome grey Hairs about the Root of the ſame. Whoever takes up and ſecures the ſaid Horſe, ſo that the Subſcriber may have him again, ſhall receive a Reward of Fifteen Shillings, or Thirty Shillings for both Horſe and Thief, and all reaſonable Charges, paid by

¶ JOHN HAYS.

Talbot County, Maryland, February 1, 1769.

RUN away, on Monday night, the 30th of January laſt, a negroe fellow named WILL, about 30 years of age, near 5 feet 5 inches high, has a remarkable wide mouth, when he laughs, and a double tooth near his eye tooth, is much addicted to liquor, and when drunk is very impudent; had on, when he went away, a blue fearnought jacket, country linen ſhirt, felt hat, kerſey breeches, a pair of yarn ſtockings, and country made ſhoes, and alſo took with him a blue coat, with metal buttons; it is more than probable that he may change his name, and paſs for a free negroe, under the ſanction of a forged paſs, and that he will endeavour to get to ſome landing on the bay of Delaware, and go on board ſome veſſel bound to the Jerſeys, or Carolina. Whoever takes up the ſaid negroe, or ſecures him in any goal within the province of Maryland, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall receive Twenty Shillings, beſide what the law allows, and if out of the province Forty Shillings, and reaſonable charges, if brought to

¶ POLLARD EDMONDSON.

TO be ſold at the ſubſcriber's, living near Mount-Pleaſant, in St. George's hundred, and county of New-Caſtle, upon Delaware, by way of vendue, on the 10th day of March next (or by private ſale, any day between this time and then) A valuable TRACT of LAND, ſituate near Mount-Pleaſant aforeſaid, containing about 207 acres, about 100 acres of clear land, and about 12 acres of meadow, in tolerable good order, and ſowed with timothy ſeed, and about 20 acres more may be made; the place is well ſtored with timber, and excellent water, with a good pump, a good ſquare log dwelling-houſe, a good barn, ſtables, and other improvements, and a ſmall bearing apple orchard. Alſo, at the ſame time, will be expoſed to ſale, on the premiſes aforeſaid, a houſe and lot, containing about 7 acres, and a blackſmith's ſhop. The whole may be purchaſed together or ſeparate, as beſt ſuits the purchaſer. For terms apply to the ſubſcriber, on the ſaid premiſes,

† DAVID EVANS.

To be SOLD, by Way of public Vendue, on Wedneſday, the firſt Day of March next,

A TRACT of LAND, containing 130 Acres, ſituate in Lampiter Townſhip, about 60 Acres are cleared, of which there is about 8 Acres good Meadow, the reſt of the Land is well timbered; there is a good Stone Fulling-Mill, a two Story Frame Dwelling-Houſe, together with good Barn and Stables, on the Premiſes; it is very good Land, the ſituation pleaſant, on Coneſtogoe Creek, and only one Mile and a Quarter from Lancaſter; it was late the Property of Stephen Atkinſon, deceaſed. The Title is indiſputable. The Vendue will be held on the Premiſes, at 10 o' Clock in the Forenoon, by THOMAS HOLLIDAY, CHRISTIAN HARE, Executors, ¶

To be LETT or SOLD,

A GRIST MILL, on Pennypack creek, in the Manor of Moreland, about 14 miles from Philadelphia; the mill is in good repair, with two pair of ſtones, two bolting mills, and hoiſting works, all going by water, a large ſtone mill-houſe, and a ſtone dwelling-houſe and plantation of 100 acres of land, or any leſs quantity, as may beſt ſuit the perſon renting or buying the ſame. Any perſon inclining to view the premiſes, and know the terms, may apply to the ſubſcriber, living in Abington townſhip, Philadelphia county JOSHUA MORRIS. 5s. tbc

To be SOLD by

ISRAEL PEMBERTON,

A BANK and water lot, the corner of Front, Vine and Water-ſtreets, 51 feet broad on Front and Water-ſtreets, and extending that breadth 250 feet into the river, being the moſt commodious water lot now remaining unimproved in the city.

Thirty-two acres of land, near the Riſing Sun, in the Northern-Liberties, of which about 8 acres are meadow, the reſt woodland; it is conveniently ſituated between the York road and the road from that to Franckfort, hath a fine ſituation for a houſe and gardens, with a conſtant run of water, and a good ſtone quarry.

A plantation in New-Garden, Cheſter county, containing upwards of 400 acres, having a good houſe and barn, two ſtables, two orchards, and a large quantity of meadow, and may be conveniently divided into two plantations; the ſituation is pleaſant and healthy, and the land the more capable of improvement, as it is contiguous to ſeveral quarries of limeſtone.

Several plantations near Cohanſey, in Cumberland county, Weſt-Jerſey.

Three hundred and ſixty acres of unimproved land, adjoining to Archibald Erwin, and John Gilleylen, in Eaſt Caln townſhip, Cheſter country, the main branch of Brandywine running thro' it; the water may be brought over a conſiderable part, ſo as to make a large quantity of meadow.

N. B. A term of years will be allowed for payment, if deſired by the purchaſers.

Juſt imported from London, and to be ſold, wholeſale and retail, by

THOMAS PRESTON,

At the Golden Mortar, oppoſite Black-Horſe Alley, in Second-ſtreet, between Market and Cheſtnut-ſtreets, a large and general aſſortment of Drugs and Medicines; among which are the following,

ANTIMONY, allom, ſalt petre, glauber and Epſom ſalts, ſago, ſalop, ſenna, ſaffron, and ſpices of all ſorts, pearl barley, ſulphur in flour and rolls, cream of tartar, freſh camomile flowers and juniper berries, camphire, cochineal, gentian, Jeſuits bark, hartſhorn ſhavings, white wax, rhubarb, iſinglaſs, liquorice, ſpirits of ſalvolatile and of lavender compound, quickſilver, and all kinds of mercurial and antimonial preparations, chemical oils, balſams, pills, ointments and plaiſters.

Oil of turpentine, olive oil, and fine flavoured wine bitters, by the gallon or ſmaller quantity.

Phial corks, pill boxes, ſmall ivory and pewter pint ſyringes, ivory pipes, tooth bruſhes, lancets, and ſhop furniture.

Common phials and flint ſtopper ditto in ſorts, retorts, receivers, bolt heads, nipple ſhell glaſſes, and ditto with pipes.

All the moſt uſeful kinds of patent medicines, as Anderſon's, Hooper's and Lockyer's pills, Bateman's drops, Britiſh oil, Boſtock's, Squire's and Daffey's elixirs, Stoughton's bitters, Turlington's balſam of life, Dr. James's fever powders, Godfrey's cordial. Alſo Court plaiſter, oilcloth, teeth powder, lip ſalve, &c.

The Importer begs leave to inform the public, that as all his ſtock is purchaſed on the beſt terms, at caſh price, he is determined to ſell upon honour, and without reſerve, wholeſale and retail, at a very low advance, for CASH.

Country practitioners and private families, by ſending their orders and receipts, may depend upon having them as faithfully and as reaſonably executed, as if they themſelves were preſent.

N. B. The ſafeſt and moſt effectual medicines properly adapted to the cure of any diſeaſe or diſorder whatever, are carefully prepared, and properly diſpenſed, on very reaſonable terms. ¶

To be LETT for the Term of Five Years, and entered on the Laſt of March next,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, ſituate in Manington townſhip, and within three miles of Salem town, Weſt-Jerſey, containing about 600 acres; 240 whereof are new banked meadow ground, lying on Manington and Salem creek, of which between 20 and 30 acres will be fit for graſs ſeed this ſpring, about 60 acres are old drained meadow, and about 100 acres of cleared upland; the reſt well timbered. The upland is ſtrong, will bear good wheat, or any other ſort of grain, and very natural to graſs; the meadow ground would ſuit for hemp as well as graſs; and the new bank is in very good order. There is on the premiſes, a new frame houſe, 2 rooms on a floor, a large log kitchen, a barn of 30 feet by 50, with ſtalls for 16 oxen, is intended to be built and finiſhed by next harveſt. The place is well ſuited for a large dairy, or for feeding cattle, and excellent range for hogs. Any perſon inclining to rent the premiſes, may be informed of the conditions, by applying to the ſubſcriber, in Philadelphia,

RICHARD WISTAR.

N. B. Salem is the county town and public landing, from whence any produce may be ſent to Philadelphia market for a trifling expence.

Juſt publiſhed, and to be SOLD by NICHOLAS GARRISON, in Race-ſtreet, and DAVID HALL, at the New Printing-Office, in Market-ſtreet, Philadelphia, Price Five Shillings,

A NEAT PERSPECTIVE VIEW of the HOUSE of EMPLOYMENT, ALMS-HOUSE, PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL, and Part of the CITY of PHILADELPHIA. ¶

Juſt publiſhed by JOHN DUNLAP, at the Neweſt Printing-Office, in Market-ſtreet, the third Door below Second-ſtreet,

SERMONS TO ASSES; ſuppoſed to be written by the ingenious Dr. F-------N; wherein civil and religious Oppreſſion, Taxes, Eccleſiaſtical Tythes, Canons, Creeds, &c. are fully expatiated on.

The Author, through the whole of the Performance, diſplays great Humour and Freedom, much ſarcaſtic Wit, and a true Spirit of Liberty.

Theſe excellent Sermons are written in the Stile and Manner of thoſe of the celebrated Yorick.

IMPORTED in the laſt veſſels from London, Briſtol and Liverpool, and to be ſold on the very cheapeſt terms, by

DANIEL and JOHN BENEZET, And THOMAS BARTOW,

At their ſtore, at the corner of Arch and Second ſtreets; the following large aſſortment of GOODS, viz.

BLUE, green, ſcarlet, claret, cinnamon, drab and copper coloured middling and low priced broadcloths; ſuperfine yard wide plains; foreſt cloths; motley hunters; blue, drab and mixed Yorkſhire kerſeys and plains; red, blue and white halfthicks; ſcarlet, blue, green, red, drab and marble mixture broad and narrow naps; red and blue yard and half wide duffils; 6, 7 and 8 quarter motley rugs; beaver frize coating; ſcarlet and red common ſerges; beſt yard wide milled German ditto, Indian blankets; white, red and ſcarlet flannels; figured, ſtriped and culgeed ditto; blue and black, red and black, and blue and white flowered and embоſſed ſerges; new-faſhioned Mecklenburgh; figured ditto; Kendall ſtriped linceys; ſuperfine yard wide ſtriped cottons; long ells; a large aſſortment of common, London and Briſtol ſhaloons; fine mazareen blue; copper coloured and ſcarlet ditto; ſtriped duffil blanketting; fine and coarſe tammies of all colours; twice preſſed ſuperfine durants; a great variety of low priced ſtriped and plain calimancoes; alſo ſcarlet, crimſon, and pink ingrained 16 inch wide ditto; brown and drab worſted ſagathies; red, white and ſcarlet bays; fine and coarſe plain and ſtriped camblets; mazareen blue and copper coloured boiled ditto; ſilk ditto; common broad Scotch camblettees; double and ſingle worſted damaſks; blue, green, drab, purple and pompadour coloured dorſetteens; hempen and flaxen ſprigged ozenbrigs; prime beſt crown ditto; broad raven duck; Ruſſia drilling; middling and low priced Iriſh ſheeting linen; fine and coarſe German and Iriſh dowlas; Engliſh and Scotch ozenbrigs; 9 quarter Flanders bed ticks; Britiſh bedticking and bed bunts; clouting diaper; white princes linen; fine Swiſs holland; narrow Ruſſia diaper; 3 qr. wide ſtriped linen; brown Pomerania linen; double tandem ſileſias; a large aſſortment of fine and coarſe 7-eighs and yard wide Iriſh linen; ſtriped cotton hollands; double folded white Ruſſia ſheeting; damaſk and diaper fringed table cloths; buckram; kenting handkerchiefs; cambricks and lawns, in whole pieces and patches; a great variety of calicoes, half chintzes, and printed cottons, viz. double and ſingle purple, three colours and blue, pompadour ground, China blue penciled works, ſpotted and ſprigged blue and white guinea hens; yard and half and ell wide muſlins; blue and white Dutch pin-work linen handkerchiefs; ſprigged and ſpotted Swiſs lawns; flowered, ſtriped, and ſpotted Scotch gauze; red and white and blue and white printed lawn handkerchiefs; net gauze; 11 nails, 3 quarters, 7-eights, yard, and yard and half wide check linen; 7-eighs, yard and yard 3-eighs wide cotton check; broad and narrow houſewife check; beſt Engliſh black taffaties; ſtriped, cloth coloured and black India ell wide perſians; black peelong; fine yard wide plain white cyprus gauze; flowered, ſprigged, and ſpotted ell wide ditto; womens black velvet; roſſet; lutеſtring and black Engliſh Barcelona ſilk handkerchiefs; a large aſſortment of Spitalfield manufactured bordered and ſpotted culgees, in imitation of Eaſt-India bandanoes; blue long cloths; red and white and blue and white cotton romals; lungee and new ſilk romals; Italian hat-band crape; a variety of paduaſoy, ſattin and taffety ribbons; 2d and 4d ſilk ferrits; blue, black, cloth and light coloured beſt Balladine ſewing ſilk; Scotch thread; Holland and Mancheſter tapes; bobbins; blue and green hair pluſhes; mens and womens worſted and cotton hoſe; mens knit worſted ditto; childrens ſpotted ditto; mens half ſilk ditto; womens blue yarn ditto, with ſtamped clocks; fine and coarſe Scotch and Mancheſter check linen handkerchiefs, from 10 nails to 7-eighs wide; ſtriped and plain cotton and linen laces; lettered, diaper, ſcarlet, Highland and Tully garters; narrow and middling blue and white ſtriped cotton tapes; black ſilk ſtock tape; mens and womens twig horſe-whips and whole bunters; round and flat ſmall bar lead; pidgeon, duck and gooſe ſhot; fine and coarſe propatria and pot paper; Holman's Britiſh ink powder; nutmegs, cinnamon, cloves, and mace; beſt bohea tea, by the cheſt; ſaffron in bay; pepper; beſt London and common pewter, viz. diſhes, plates, baſons, teapots; large, middling and ſmall porringers; new-faſhioned tankards; table and tea ſpoons; likewiſe low priced Briſtol pewter, well ſorted; ſuperfine, coarſe fine, clavant, nog, large and ſmall reeven and boltop iron wire; fine and coarſe braſs wire; Engliſh paſteboards; coloured thread; ſtitching ditto; dyed pillow fuſtians; white jeans; corking, middling, and ſhort white pins; rough and glazed F and FF gunpowder in quarter caſks; London and Briſtol ſteel, in whole and half faggots; double, ſingle and latten rolled iron plate; boxes of common, croſs and double croſs tin plates; ſtraw knives; frying pans; Flemiſh kettles, beſt Engliſh hammered braſs kettles, in neſts, ſorted, from a pint to 30 gallons; long and ſhort ſcythes; block tin in large piggs, and in ſmall bars; latten ſheet braſs; waggon ſcrews; borax; large, middling and ſmall coffee mills; mens and womens three barred ſwivel ſtirrups; ſnaffle bitts; diaper and ſtraining webb; globe nails; tin ſquare ſtaples; yellow ſtaple nails; Turkey, flowered, ſprinkled and embоſſed paper; gilt and half gilt ditto, for book-binders uſe; German bibles; teſtaments and pſalm books; maids and girls glazed black lamb glowes and mittens; boys and youths ſhammy and glazed black glowes; beſt new-faſhioned ſtone ear-rings, from four to ſix pounds per pair; amber beads; ſilver and Pinchbeck watches; ſilk watch ſtrings; neweſt faſhioned cut glaſs and common ſeals; large and ſmall wheiſtones; braſs rulers; a variety of broad and narrow London and Mancheſter quality and ſhoe binding; nonſopretties; chip and Leghorn hats; beſt white French oil flints; common Engliſh ditto; graſs ſickles; two feet rules; a great variety of Bath, white metal and ſteel ſhoe and knee buckles; womens tin ditto; plain, flowered, white and yellow metal coat and jacket buttons; black, glaſs, japanned, gold and dollar pattern ſleeve-buttons; riſle, fowling piece, and common gun barrels; braſs mounting furniture for ditto; common, flat and half round fence gun locks; lacquered, bone and box bottomed coat and jacket buttons; ivory and horn combs; fine and coarſe wove baſket and death head mohair buttons; ſilk and mohair twiſt; common, Whitechapel and darning needles; ſplit bone and ſhambuck table knives and forks; ſciſſars; piſtol cap knives; cutteaus; knitting needles; gimblets; Barlow penknives; braſs thimbles; razors; neweſt faſhioned ſnuff boxes; temple ſpectacles, &c. &c. &c.

N. B. They expect in the firſt veſſels from England, a very large and compleat aſſortment of ſpring and ſummer GOODS.

TO BE SOLD,

A Valuable tract of land, about 270, or 280 acres, ſituate part in the townſhip of Cheſter, and part in the townſhip of Chicheſter, about 3 miles from the borough of Cheſter, and near the ſame diſtance from Marcus Hook, lying on the main road from Cheſter to Concord, and extending to Chicheſter road, and alſo bounded on another road, leading from Middletown road to Marcus-Hook. About one third of the tract is cleared, the remainder woodland, and moſtly well timbered and watered, with a quantity of rich bottom, ſuitable for meadow. There are on the tract two tenements, and as it lies upon 3 public roads, it may be very convenient for either one or two farms. A conſiderable part of the purchaſe money may remain on intereſt for a number of years, as may be agreed on. For further particulars, apply to the ſubſcribers in Philadelphia,

JOSEPH HOWELL, ISAAC HOWELL, or SAMUEL HOWELL, JOSHUA HOWELL.

As little regard has been paid to a former advertiſement, requeſting thoſe perſons indebted by bond, note, or otherwiſe, to the eſtate of Jacob Howell, late of Cheſter, deceaſed, to diſcharge the ſame; they are again requeſted, in this public manner, to do it, and prevent further trouble. ¶

A SERVANT GIRL's time to be SOLD, that has between four and five years to ſerve. Enquire of the printers. Tbetf.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by DAVID HALL, and WILLIAM SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, near the *Market*.

February 23, 1769. NUMB. 2096.

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the Freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.

Pennſylvania, ſſ.

EXTRACT from the JOURNALS of the HOUSE of ASSEMBLY.

In ASSEMBLY, *Tueſday, February* 7, 1769.

Mr. *Pemberton*, on Behalf of the Managers of the *Pennſylvania* Hoſpital, laid before the Houſe a State of the Capital Stock, Expences, &c. of the ſaid Hoſpital, which was read by Order, and is as follows.

STATE of the ACCOUNTS *of the* PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL, *adjuſted by the* MANAGERS, *being a Summary of the Receipts and Payments for the Year, ending the Second of* Fifth Month (May) 1768, *laid before the Contributors, at their annual Meeting, held at the ſaid Hoſpital at that Time.*

BALLANCE remaining at the Settlement of the Accounts laſt Year, viz.

In the Hands of the Treaſurer,	£ 78	5	6½
In the Hands of the Steward,	86	10	10½
	£ 164	16	5

RECEIPTS this Year, viz.

Intereſt Money from ſundry Contributors, due on their Notes,	128	16	6
From the Borrowers of Money lent,	410	9	9
Annuities this Year,	161	16	8
	701	2	11
Contributions and Benefactions from private Perſons,	513	18	9
Legacies by Will,	280	0	0
	793	18	9
For the Board of Pay Patients,	368	0	0
Sundry Contributors the principal Sums of their Notes paid off,	105	0	0
For a Mortgage ſold,	600	0	0
Caſh borrowed by the Managers,	300	0	0
	900	0	0

Charity Boxes, viz.

The Hoſpital's, in the Hall,	20	3	11½
Provincial Aſſembly's,	7	14	7
Iſrael Pemberton's,	3	10	0
William Allen's,	1	18	2½
	33	6	9
Sundry Medicines ſold,	13	11	10
Hogs, and Calf-ſkins, Ditto,	9	9	10
From ſundry Perſons, for their viewing the Anatomical Paintings and Caſts,	17	0	0
Received from John Hodge, Student in Phyſic, for the Liberty of attending the Practice of the Hoſpital,	8	2	0
	£ 3114	8	6
Ballance due to George Weed, Steward, per Account ſettled,	5	19	6
To Mary Ball 25th of April laſt,	25	8	0
	31	7	6
	£ 3145	16	0

PAYMENTS this Year, viz.

Notes taken of ſundry Perſons for their Contributions this Year,	£ 345	0	0
Sundry Diſburſements on the Building,	£ 48	7	10½
Furniture, an additional Number of Beds, Bedding, &c.	90	7	9¾
	138	15	8¼

Drugs and Medicines, viz.

Remitted to Timothy Bevan in full,	62	4	6
Bought in Philad. amounting to	106	10	4½
Paid Samuel Ormes his Ballance,	1	18	3¼
Paid Dr. John Martin for Inſtruments, &c.	35	10	3
	206	3	4¾

Fire Wood.

Paid for cutting 193 Cords of Hickory and Oak on Dr. Zachary's Plantation,	32	3	6
Iſrael Pemberton, for 102 Cords of Wood,	81	12	0
Wood and Coal	41	12	8
	155	8	2

Lots purchaſed.

Paid Reuben Haines the Ballance due for the Moiety of the Square next Eaſtward of the Hoſpital,	407	0	0
Henry Hall, for his Right in the Eſtate of John Jones,	100	0	0
	507	0	0
Paid George Shoemaker for Smith's Work,	4	5	0
Paid for clothing John Peter Operting, a labouring Lunatic,	3	0	6½
Common Expences of Houſe-keeping, ſuch as Meat, Butter, Flour, Cheeſe, Rice, Milk, Sugar, Melaſſes, Tea, Coffee, Chocolate, Candles, Soap, Sand, &c.	1293	15	0
Beer,	14	5	6
Hogs bought,	6	16	0
	1314	16	6
Paid the Steward, Matron, Nurſes, Servants, &c.	229	11	0

EXTRA EXPENCES.

Paid John Dickinſon, Eſq; Money which he advanced in obtaining Opinion of Counſel, on a Matter depending,	6	8	0
Paid David Hall, for ſundry Books of Phyſic, &c. which he ſold the Hoſpital at prime Coſt,	21	14	9
	2932	3	0½
Ballance in the Hands of the Treaſurer, by his Account, is	213	12	11½
	£ 3145	16	0

A LIST of new Contributions in the Year, ending Fifth Month 2, 1768.

Robert Wickerſham,	£	10	0
Salma Nifern,		0	10
Thomas Minſhall,		0	15
Chriſtopher Rawſon, of Halifax, G. B. additional,		8	12
The Signers of laſt Emiſſion of Paper Money,		11	5
John Roberts, Miller, additional,		2	0
Thomas Robinſon,		20	0
Jacob Jones, per John Wiſtar,		25	0
From a Company in Philadelphia,		4	5
William Hodge, additional,		1	0
Jonathan Smith,		10	0
William Coleman, Eſq; additional,		8	10
Samuel Southall, of Briſtol, £ 10 Sterling,		16	15
George Ruſſell,		5	0
James Hunter,		10	5
Joſeph Paſchall,		10	0
Joſeph Potts,		100	0
William Hoffman,		10	0
Thomas Gilbert,		10	0
Thomas Riche,		10	0
James Maccubbin,		10	0
Thomas Miffin,		20	0
Samuel Pleaſants,		15	0
David Chambers,		20	0
Francis Harris,		10	0
Owen Biddle,		10	0
Robert Baſs,		10	0
Clement Biddle,		15	0
John Parrock,		10	0
Iſaac Howell,		10	0
John Wilicocks,		10	0
Thomas Fiſher,		10	0
William Sitgreaves,		10	0
Francis Hopkinſon,		10	0
John Rhea,		10	0
Thomas Foxcraft,		10	0
John Bayard,		10	0
George Shoemaker,		10	0
Jacob Brown,		10	0
		5	0
	£	488	18

LEGACIES, viz.

George Owen's, in Part,	£	50	0
Chriſtopher Brown's, Ditto,		50	0
Stephen Williams,		30	0
Robert Wilſon,		10	0
Septimus Robinſon,		50	0
Richard Johnſon,		50	0
Hudſon Emlen,		40	0
	£	768	18

CAPITAL STOCK of the PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL Fifth Month 2, 1768.

Bonds and Promiſſary Notes due from ſundry Contributors, for their reſpective Subſcriptions,	£ 2034	3	4
Subſcriptions for which Notes are not yet obtained,	59	0	0
	£ 2093	3	4
Mortgages and Bonds for Money lent on Intereſt,	6725	19	0
Alſo an Annuity of £ 6 per Annum, during the Life of Joſeph Mountz.			
REAL ESTATE, per Deeds in the Hands of the Treaſurer, viz.			
A Lot of Ground in the Northern Liberties, on Germantown Road,	£ 24	0	0
An Annuity of £ 6 per Annum, iſſuing out of a Houſe and Lot in Darby,	100	0	0
Three Annuities, amounting to £ 10 1 4 per Annum, iſſuing out of three Houſes and Lots in Philadelphia, the Bequeſt of Mary Andrews, deceaſed,	200	0	0
An Annuity of 14 Spaniſh Piſtoles per Annum, iſſuing out of a Houſe and Lot in Cheſtnut-ſtreet, late the Eſtate of John Jones, deceaſed,	378	0	0
Three Annuities of 17 and a Half Spaniſh Piſtoles per Annum, iſſuing out of Houſes and Lots in Southwark, purchaſed,	400	2	0
The Moiety of the Square of Ground next Weſtward of the Hoſpital, with the Tenements thereon, purchaſed,	443	17	6
The Moiety of the Square of Ground next Eaſtward of the Hoſpital, purchaſed,	607	0	0
	2152	19	6
The Anatomical Paintings and Caſts, preſented by Dr. Fothergill, of London,	350	0	0
	£ 11322	1	10

Beſides the Lot on which the Hoſpital is erected, with the Improvements.

By a Liſt of the Names and Caſes of the Patients, it appears there have been admitted into this Hoſpital, within the Year, ending the Second of the Fifth Month (May) 1768, 494 poor diſeaſed Perſons, amongſt whom were 57 Lunatics, or ſuch who were diſordered in their Underſtanding.

And diſcharged cured,	267
Relieved,	25
Carried forward,	292
For Irregularity of Behaviour,	7
At their own Requeſt,	5
At the Requeſt of their Friends,	13
Eloped,	18
Died,	47
Incurable,	1
	383
Remain,	111
Total,	494

Thurſday, February 9.

Upon Motion Ordered, That Mr. *Fox*, Mr. *Hillegas*, Mr. *Potts*, Mr. *Roſs*, Mr. *Watſon*, Mr. *Brown*, Mr. *Sellers*, Mr. *John Minſhall*, Mr. *Emanuel Carpenter*, Mr. *Thomas Minſhall*, and Mr. *Allen*, be a Committee to viſit the *Pennſylvania* Hoſpital, and report the State thereof to the Houſe.

Thurſday, February 16.

The Committee appointed to viſit the *Pennſylvania* Hoſpital, made their Report in Writing, which was read by Order, being as follows, *viz.*

IN Obedience to the Order of the Houſe, your Committee beg Leave to report, That we have viſited the *Pennſylvania* Hoſpital, and examined the ſeveral Wards therein, and find, beſides ſeveral Lunatics, and inſane Perſons, admitted from divers Parts of the Province, there are in that noble and charitable Inſtitution, a large Number of ſick, maimed, and infirm Patients, who under the benevolent Care, Attention, and Direction of the Managers, are kept in a clean and comfortable Manner, and being attended by ſome of the moſt eminent Phyſicians of this City, we make no Doubt but the moſt effectual Aſſiſtance is adminiſtred which their various Caſes can admit, and the medical Art afford.----An Inſtitution ſo beneficial to the Diſtreſſed, muſt give Satisfaction to every charitable Benefactor, and reflect Honour on the Province in general.

JOSEPH FOX, EMANUEL CARPENTER,
MICHAEL HILLEGAS, THOMAS MINSHALL,
SAMUEL POTTS, JOHN BROWN,
JOSEPH WATSON, JOHN MINSHALL.
JOHN SELLERS,

TO BE SOLD,

A PLANTATION, ſituate in Uwchland township, Cheſter county, containing 280 acres of patent land, 100 thereof being cleared, between 10 and 15 of which is good mowable meadow, and 20 more may be made, and moſt of it well watered; there is on ſaid plantation two dwelling-houſes, and three orchards, producing plenty of apples, and other fruit; the wood land is well timbered; it may be divided into two ſettlements, the houſes, meadows, and orchards, anſwering thereto, and will be ſold together, or ſeparate, as beſt ſuits the purchaſer. Said plantation is about 2 miles from Uwchland Meeting-houſe, the ſame diſtance from Downing's mill, and 30 miles from Philadelphia. For further particulars, enquire of the ſubſcriber, living on the premiſes, DAVID WILLIAMS. §

TO be ſold, on Friday, the 10th Day of March next, at Thomas Dewees's, in Potts-Grove, Philadelphia County, the following Plantations, ſituate in Amity and Douglaſs Townſhips, Berks County, being Part of the Eſtate of John Potts, Eſq; late of Potts-Grove, deceaſed, viz. Four valuable Plantations, containing about 200 Acres each, with Plenty of good Meadow on each Place, good Part cleared, the Upland extraordinary good, and the Whole well timbered. Alſo one other Plantation, containing about 350 acres, 25 of Meadow, and about 80 Upland cleared, there is on this Place a Forge for making Iron, called Pine Forge, a Saw-Mill, &c. Alſo a good Stone Dwelling-Houſe, Workmens Houſes, Barn, Stables, &c. the unimproved Land well timbered. Alſo one other Tract, containing 150 Acres, with about 10 Acres of Meadow cleared, the Remainder exceeding good Land, and well timbered. The Purchaſers, paying Part of the Money down, may have a conſiderable Time given for Payment of the Remainder, by

¶ SAMUEL POTTS, Executor.

Newtown, Bucks County, February 18, 1769.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on the 7th of March next, on the premiſes, a certain meſſuage, or tract of land, containing 40 acres, adjoining the land of John Roberts, and others, lying and being in the townſhip of Lower Milford, with a log houſe thereon; late the property of Andrew Strumpower, ſeized and taken in execution by William Buckman, late Sheriff, and to be ſold by

‖ JOSEPH ELLICOTT, Sheriff.

Newton, Bucks County, February 18, 1769.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on the 8th of March next, at the houſe of Hugh M'Henry, innholder, a certain meſſuage, or tract of land, containing 50 acres, with a good log houſe, log barn, and a good bearing orchard; lying and being in the townſhip of Hilltown, and adjoining the land of Hugh M'Henry, and others; late the property of Adam Fowler, ſeized and taken in execution by William Buckman, late Sheriff, and to be ſold by

‖ JOSEPH ELLICOTT, Sheriff.

Newtown, Bucks County February 18, 1769.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on the 9th of March next, at the houſe of William Reader, innholder, a certain meſſuage, or lot of land, containing 3 acres, with a good ſtone houſe, very convenient for a tradeſman, or ſhopkeeper; late the property of William Jeſſop, deceaſed, ſeized and taken in execution by William Buckman, late Sheriff, and to be ſold by

‖ JOSEPH ELLICOTT, Sheriff.

N. B. At the ſame time and place will be ſold, a lot, containing 25 acres, and another containing 50 acres; late the property of Jacob Wiſmer, ſeized and taken in execution by William Buckman, late Sheriff, and ſold by Joſeph Ellicott, Sheriff.

CAME to the ſubſcriber's, living in Carliſle, the 12th of January laſt, a bay MARE COLT, three years old next graſs, ſhe has neither brand nor ear mark that is diſcernable. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away. WILLIAM BLAIR. ¶

CHARLES-TOWN (South-Carolina) Jan. 3.

We learn from Port-Royal, that an armed Sloop came into that Harbour on Chriſtmas Day, and the next Day carried of a Number of Negroes from ſeveral Plantations there.

January 17. Captain Agnes, in a Sloop from Boſton, and Captain Gage, in a Schooner from Salem, are arrived at George Town.

There has been exported from this Port ſince the 29th of October, 37,582 Barrels of Rice, and 176,078 lb. of Indico.

Price of Rice 60s. per 100lb. beſt purple Indico 25s. lb.

January 24. Attakullakulla, or the Little-Carpenter, is returned from the Northward, having concluded a Peace with the Delawares and Shawaneſe.

ANNAPOLIS, *February* 9.

About ten Days ago, one Charles Whitehead, and two of his Sons, with a Woman, a Stranger, ſet off, in a ſmall Canoe, from the Mouth of Magotthy River, for Patapſco; and the 3 Perſons, laſt mentioned, were, by a ſudden Shock the Canoe accidentally met with, thrown out of the ſame, and unfortunately drowned, and the poor old Man was next Day found dead in the Canoe, owing to the Severity of the Weather.--- Some of the drowned Bodies have been ſince found, and decently interred.

BOSTON, *January* 18.

JOURNAL of OCCURRENCES.

THIS being the Day appointed for the Celebration of the Queen's Birth, there was a general Muſter of the Troops in the Common; the thin Appearance made by the ſeveral Regiments, fully evinced that their being quartered *in* this Town, was a Meaſure as impolitic as it was illegal.----A Gentleman in P--------t, when ſpeaking of their Arrival in Boſton, added, "I am very glad that the Trial of N--th A---r-ca and G---t B-----n has been made; for thoſe Diſturbers of the Public Peace, and Subverters of Government, are now acquainted both *with us and themſelves*"----We are ſo, and wiſh we could juſtly return the Compliment: It may not be improper to tell that little S------n, that this Province alone, raiſed four Times the Number of Troops now in Town, in leſs Weeks than it has taken Months to collect this Body of Regulars from all Parts of the Continent; and that with our Troops we took Louiſbourgh, and thereby purchaſed a Peace for Europe, for a leſs Sum, than the Boſton Expedition will coſt the Nation; and that if the Court of Verſailles had fooliſhly taken it in their Heads to have ſent twice the Number of Troops to have taken Boſton, as the Court of London has ſent, as it is ſaid, to ſupport the Laws which protect us, the Conduct of the Boſtonians would have convinced the World, that Americans took a Pride to vie with Britons in Spirit and Reſolution upon a juſtifiable Occaſion.

Upon the Arrival of the King's Speech, while a few ſeemed to enjoy a Triumph, the greater Part were of Opinion, that the Warmth and Severity of Temper againſt America, to which Adminiſtration had been wrought up by cruel Miſrepreſentations from this Side the Water, would ſubſide, as ſoon as a fair State of Facts could be obtained.----We have the Pleaſure to find by the Arrival of Captain Scott, that this Opinion was not ill founded; the Addreſs of the Houſe of Lords and C--m-ns on the King's Speech, uſually a Kind of Echo of the Speech, is ſomewhat fainter than the Original, they ſpeak of us as *Fellow Subjects*, and not as *Rebels* and *Traitors*, who have *thrown off Government*, take Notice of our *Grievances*, and intimate there will be a *Redreſs*. It ſeems that the Tranſactions of the Town of Boſton in September laſt, in making mention of a Law of this Province, that requires all the Inhabitants to be provided with Arms, and in propoſing that the ſeveral Towns ſhould make choice of Perſons, there being no Aſſembly, to join in humble Petitions to our gracious Sovereign, for the Redreſs of Grievances, and to prevent *raſh* and *violent* Meaſures, at ſo *critical* a Seaſon, were a principal Part of thoſe Miſrepreſentations. It is certain that thoſe Tranſactions were not in any Degree contrary *to Law*; whatever wicked Intentions have been baſely attributed to thoſe who were in favour of them, by ſuch as preſume to cenſure and judge the ſecret Thoughts of Men, and to attribute the vileſt Motives to all who oppoſe their *ſelfiſh* Views, and *dangerous Innovations*: Very few can now doubt, that *no Art* has been unemployed, no *Pains* ſpared by *ſome Men* among us, to repreſent thoſe Proceedings of the Town, not only as illegal, but to the higheſt Degree factious and ſeditious! *one Man* in particular, whoſe *Opinion* ought to have *great Weight*, if his Moderation, Judgment and Honeſty were equal to his *Station*, has endeavoured to make it be believed here, that theſe Tranſactions, taken in their Circumſtances and Connexions, amount to *Treaſon* itſelf, and that they would be regarded in this Light on the other Side of the Water; if any Thing could have driven us into violent Meaſures, the baſe, irritating, mad Conduct of the Man we are ſpeaking of, muſt have done it; but our Loyalty and tender Affection for our Mother Country, notwithſtanding her uſage of us, prevented this Effect; the Sword once drawn, might have been drawn for ever;---the Vote of the Town, reſpecting being provided with Arms, was agreeable to a Law of the Province, and at a Time when a principal Officer at Halifax, had wrote up that a War with France was inevitable; the Committee of Convention was not formed, as has been baſely repreſented, upon the Plan of 1689,---nor was it an actual Aſſumption of the Powers of Government; the Committee utterly diſclaimed all Governmental Powers and Authority, and only conſidered themſelves as Perſons choſen in a moſt critical Seaſon, to conſult and adviſe for the Peace and Welfare of the Province and Nation; *that Government and the People of Britain, now view Things in this Light, is as much Matter of Joy to this loyal People, as it is of Fear and Terror to the great* ACCUSERS *of the Colonies in general, and this Province in particular.*

Jan. 19. It ſeems by the laſt Accounts, that Complaints have been made at Home, among other Things, againſt *two* very *important* Charter Privileges, as *great Defects* in the Conſtitution of this Province; the *one* is, the Repreſentatives of the People being in Part the Electors of his Majeſty's Council; tho' the King's Governor may negative whom he pleaſes, a Power which one G------r has for Years paſt exerciſed in the moſt wanton Manner;---the *other*, that Grand Juries are choſen by the *Townſhips*, and not by the *Sheriffs*. *This ſhews the Spirit of ſome among us, and with what implacable Enmity they Regard the conſtitutional Rights of this People; not content with having introduced a Military Power among us, they would have Things ſo modelled, that the Authority of the Council, and the Law itſelf, might be employed only as Inſtruments to promote the Meaſures of arbitrary Power.*

Jan. 21. Lord H--lſ-----gh, it appears, is now ſmartly puſhed by ſome leading Men in Parliament, reſpecting his American Meaſures; particularly his Mandate to diſſolve the Maſſachuſetts Aſſembly in Caſe of Non-reſcinding, and not allowing another to be called. This Step has been ſeverely animadverted on, both in and out of Parliament, as *imprudent* and *arbitrary*, tending to make the People *deſperate*, and to *create Confuſion*. His Lordſhip, we are told, in Vindication of himſelf, has declared, that he never *prohibited* the calling of a new Aſſembly, but *expected* this would have been done, ſoon after a Diſſolution. It is certain the Maſſachuſetts Commons Houſe took Notice, in their laſt Reply to the Governor, that his Lordſhip's Letters, communicated to them, contained *no ſuch Prohibitions*; and we find that the G------r of New-York, after diſſolving the Aſſembly of that Province, immediately iſſued Writs for a *new Choice*; which perfectly accords to the Report of what his Lordſhip has declared. In what Manner then will G. B. *account* for his Conduct, not only in *forbearing* to convene a new Aſſembly, but in declaring himſelf as *not at Liberty* to do ſo, and ſpeaking upon this Point in ſuch a Manner, as to lead People to imagine, that it was altogether uncertain, *whether ever there would be another:* Has he ſo thorough a *Diſaffection* to the People whom he governs, as to lead him when the Meaſures of Adminiſtration are *ſevere* beyond all Principles of *Policy* and the *Conſtitution*, to go *beyond his Orders*, to heighten the Severity: Whoever conſiders the *Temper* of his Adminiſtration, the *Ambition* he has diſcovered of *forming the Ideas of Adminiſtration*, reſpecting American Affairs, and the *Attention* he has *unhappily* obtained among ſome leading Men in Government, cannot *wonder* at the preſent *Diſtreſs* of America; the *Convulſions* of this Province, and the great *Embarraſſments* of the Britiſh Miniſtry.

BOSTON, *February* 9.

Laſt Week a Man from Weſton brought to Town, and ſold, Six Thouſand One Hundred and Forty Coon, or Silk Balls, which he fed from only three Mulberry Trees.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman in London, to his Friend here.

"I thank you for the Particulars concerning your public Affairs; and wiſh what has happened ſince, do not more embroil them. However, I am in hopes, that in the End, it will turn out to the Advantage of the Colonies. Your Traders before were too forward to run deep in Debt with our Merchants, and thereby involved themſelves in great Difficulties. They were too fond of the Faſhions and Follies of England, and too negligent of the natural Advantages of their own Country: Trading ſo much upon Credit, and aping the Extravagancies and Luxuries of the rich and opulent, have already done the Colonies irreparable Damage, ſunk their Character, and ſapped their Virtue. They will now be obliged (if the preſent Diſpoſition hold) to trade more upon their own Stock, to be more attentive to the Rules of Commerce, more punctual in their Payments, and more ready to retrench many ſuperfluous Expences, which only tend to enervate their Minds, waſte their Subſtance, and enfeeble their Bodies.

"Now I hope the great Principles of Religion will meet with leſs Oppoſition, and the Virtues of their Anceſtors revive with greater Vigor, Light, and Dignity. As I hold your Part of the World to be in Poſſeſſion of the moſt valuable, and diſtinguiſhed Bleſſings of any Nation under Heaven; a Land of religious, and civil Liberty; a healthy Climate, a Country teeming with Plenty; Sea, Land, and Air, pouring in their inexhauſtible Treaſures for the Uſe, Delight, and Happineſs of the Inhabitants; and to crown all, Primitive Chriſtianity, unſhackled by Hierarchical Domination, ſhedding its benign Influence to light their Path to Glory: So (thus bleſſed with Divine Favour) nothing can hurt your People, but Ingratitude, and Diſobedience, and revolting from his Counſels, who is the great Sovereign of the Univerſe."----

PROVIDENCE, February 4.

By a Gentleman from Halifax we are adviſed, that the Inhabitants continue to be much alarmed and diſſatisfied at the Removal of the Troops from that Quarter.

NEW-YORK, February 13.

We hear that laſt Week, during the late high Winds and cold Weather, a Sloop from Rhode-Iſland, one Gardner, Maſter, was drove aſhore near Oyſter-Bay, on Long-Iſland, and ſeveral Perſons on Board periſhed.

Feb. 16. We hear from the Town of Windſor, in the County of Cumberland, and Province of New-York, that, on the 19th Day of January laſt, one Mr. Strong beat a Boy of about ſeven Years of Age, with a Bunch of Rods, about half an Hour, for being ſtubborn, and refuſing to do what his Maſter bid him; as the Beating made the Child raw, and much bruiſed, he then took Rum and Camphire, and anointed him all over the Bruiſes, and in the Space of two Hours and a Half after, the Lad died in great Agonies: The Coroner's Inqueſt brought in their Verdict Stubbornneſs, and Manſlaughter.----*Let this melancholy Affair be a Warning to all imprudent Maſters and Parents.*

PHILADELPHIA, February 23.

Saturday laſt the GENERAL ASSEMBLY of this Province adjourned to Monday, the 8th of May next. During the Seſſion the following Laws were paſſed, viz.

1. An Act for regulating, pitching, paving and cleanſing the Highways, Streets, Lanes and Alleys, and for regulating, making, and amending the Water Courſes and Common Sewers within the inhabited and ſettled Parts of the City of *Philadelphia*, for raiſing Money to defray the Expence thereof, and for other Purpoſes therein mentioned.

2. A Supplement to an Act, intituled, "An Act for erecting "Part of the Counties of *Philadelphia*, *Cheſter* and *Lancaſter*, "into a ſeparate County."

3. An Act for raiſing, by Way of Lottery, the Sum of *One Thouſand Six Hundred and Eighty-ſeven Pounds Ten Shillings*, to be applied to the Payment of the Arrears of Debt due for the erecting and finiſhing the *German Lutheran* Churches at *Heidleberg* and *Lebanon*, both of *Lancaſter* County.

4. An Act for the Sale of a Church in the City of *Philadelphia*, to pay the Debts now due for building the ſame, and diſtributing the Reſidue of the Purchaſe Monies ariſing from ſuch Sale among the ſeveral Perſons, who have been obliged to advance Monies on Account of the ſaid Church.

5. An Act to enable the Commiſſioners therein named to ſettle the Accounts of the Managers, and to ſue for and recover of them, their Executors or Adminiſtrators, ſuch Sums of Money as are now due and unpaid, on Account of the Lottery ſet up and drawn for erecting a new School-Houſe for the *High Dutch Reformed* Congregation, and for enabling the Veſtry and Wardens of *St. James*'s Church, in the Borough of *Lancaſter*, to complete the Work by them begun; and alſo to enable the Managers to ſue for, and recover, Money, due to them for the Sale of Tickets, in the ſaid Lottery.

6. An Act for raiſing, by Way of Lottery, the Sum of *Three Thouſand, Ninety-nine Pounds, Twelve Shillings*, for the Uſe of the Firſt and Third *Preſbyterian* Churches, and the Second *Preſbyterian* Church, in the City of *Philadelphia*, and of the *German Reformed* Church, in the Townſhip of *Worceſter*.

7. An Act to enable the Managers of the Contributions to the Relief and Employment of the Poor, in the City of *Philadelphia*, to raiſe the Sum of *Fourteen Thouſand Pounds* in Bills of Credit, towards diſcharging their Debts, and to provide a Fund for redeeming and ſinking the ſaid Bills.

8. An Act to enable the Owners and Poſſeſſors of a certain Tract of Marſh and Meadow Land, therein deſcribed, ſituate in the Townſhip of *Kingſeſs*, in the County of *Philadelphia*, to keep the Banks, Dams, Sluices, and Floodgates in Repair, and to raiſe a Fund to defray the Expence thereof.

9. An Act to enable the Owners and Poſſeſſors of the *Wicacoa* and *Moyamenſing* Meadows, to erect a Dam acroſs *Hollander*'s Creek, near its Junction with *Hay* Creek, and for other Purpoſes therein mentioned.

10. An Act for raiſing the Sum of *Sixteen Thouſand Pounds*, for the Support of the Government of this Province, and Payment of the Public Debts, and for other Purpoſes therein mentioned.

11. An Act for a new Regulation of the Allotments of Banks, Dams, Sluices and Floodgates, belonging to the *Tinicum* Company, Owners and Poſſeſſors of drained Meadow Land, in the Townſhip of *Ridley*, in the County of *Cheſter*.

12. An Act to enable the Recorder of Deeds for the City and County of *Philadelphia*, to receive into his Cuſtody the ancient Books and Records of the Corporation of *Germantown*.

13. An Act for the Relief of *James Green*, *Benjamin Davis*, and *Paul Riffet*, languiſhing Priſoners in the Goal of *Philadelphia*, with Reſpect to the Impriſonment of their Perſons.

14. An Act for aſcertaining the Security to be given by the Provincial Treaſurer for the Time being, for the faithful Performance of his Truſt.

15. An Act to prevent Perſons from ſettling on Lands, within the Boundaries of this Province, not purchaſed of the *Indians*.

16. An Act to diſſolve the Marriage of *Curtis Grubb*, of the County of *Lancaſter*, Iron Maſter, with *Ann* his Wife (late *Ann Few*) and to enable him to marry again.

On Thurſday Morning laſt departed this Life, in the 46th Year of his Age, Mr. WILLIAM BINGHAM, Merchant of this City; a Gentleman, whoſe diſintereſted Good-Nature and Kindneſs endeared him to all his Acquaintance. His Death was that of a Chriſtian, reſigned, ſerene and happy.

Since our laſt we have had a fine Thaw, warm Sun, and ſome Rain, by which our Navigation is now clear, and the following Veſſels are arrived, viz. Captain Mackey, from Dublin, laſt from Cork; Carſon, from Liſbon; Chancellor, from Barbados; Lockton, from St. Chriſtophers; Maſon, and Wright, from South-Carolina; Captain Jenkins, from St. Euſtatia; and Captain Martin, from Jamaica.

Captain Chancellor, from Barbados, informs, that he had very bad Weather on the Coaſt, and met with great Quantities of Ice 8 Leagues from the Land.----On the 22d of January, in Lat. 28:44, Long. 69:10, he ſpoke Captain Lawrence, in the Brig Repeal, from Barbados for this Port, out 13 Days, and had loſt his Foretop-maſt; on the 16th Inſtant, he ſpoke a Ship from Briſtol for New-York.

Captain Potts, in the Snow King George, from Liſbon for this Place, was ſpoke with on Thurſday laſt, off of Three Mile Beach. Captain Badger, in the Lovely Laſs, from Virginia for this Port, put into Hereford Inlet, on Account of the Ice.---- A Ship and Brig were ſeen off the Capes.

Captain Jenkins, from St. Euſtatia, on the 3d Inſtant, about 10 Leagues from Cape Henry, ſpoke a Ship, bound to Glaſgow, in Company with 9 or 10 Sail more, which had all left the Capes of Virginia that Day.

ARRIVALS from this Port.

Captains Bates, Cardiff and Dyer, at Penſacola; Hazelwood, at Montſerrat; Cox, at Antigua; Eaſtwick, at St. Euſtatia; Hawke, at St. Chriſtophers; Davidſon and Conyers, at Grenada; Captain Spain, at Cork; and Captains Golly, M'Carten, Carr, Stewart, Hance, Martin, Falconer, Hutchins, Roſs, M'Intoſh, Clarke, Wade, Fearis, Gill, Miller, Hamilton, Weſt, and Lowe, at Jamaica.

Captain Shoals, from New-York; and Captain Freeman, from Boſton, are alſo arrived at Jamaica.

On Monday Night laſt, two Houſes were broke open on Society Hill, and a third attempted. The Rogues carried off ſome Trifles, Part of which were found the next Day----*As Attempts of this Kind have been very frequent of late, the Inhabitants ought to be very careful of the Faſtenings of their Cellar-Doors, Windows*, &c.

One Day laſt Week Joſhua Ellis, of this City, poiſoned himſelf, by drinking a Draught of Water, with ſome Arſenick mixed in it.

And on Friday laſt, Thomas Cloyd, of Germantown Townſhip, was found froze to Death in the Woods, having, it is ſaid, made too free with ſtrong Liquor.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *Philadelphia*, INWARD ENTRIES.

NONE.

OUTWARDS. Snow Betſy, Wm. Barber, for Liſbon. Brig Two Brothers, J. Duncan, for Dublin.

CLEARED. Ship Minerva, Thomas Tillet, to Grenades.

By Captain WRIGHT, from South-Carolina, we have the following advices, viz.

ROSTINO, *October* 30.

OUR late victory over the French has given us great ſpirits. Signor Clementi de Paoli, brother to our illuſtrious general, ſhewed a conduct equal to his uncommon fortitude. And the general himſelf behaved with that maſterly intrepidity which becomes the commander of a nation. Courage is not wanting to the Corſicans, nor to their chief. But what can we do, if oppreſſed by the whole power of France? We can hardly think it poſſible that all the powers of Europe will ſtand tamely by, and ſee us maſſacred, becauſe we are defending our liberties.

Hamburgh, Nov. 8. Private letters from Moldavia ſay, that the new Grand Vizir is already marched at the head of 80,000 men, in order to paſs the Neiſter; and that the Grand Seignor has ſent to know of the king of Poland, why he ſuffers foreign troops in his territories, and whether he intends permitting them to continue there, or drive them out?

Confines of Poland, Nov. 8. *According to advices from Warſaw, Prince Repnin, the Ruſſian ambaſſador, has ſent off his baggage for Courland under a ſtrong eſcort, and it is imagined his Excellency himſelf will withdraw as ſoon as the Turks ſhall enter Poland. We know not yet what ſteps the King will take, but never was a Prince who ſought the good of his ſubjects, more embarraſſed.*

For theſe two days paſt there have been extraordinary movements at court. The king ſometimes confers with his own miniſters and the ſenators, and at other times with Prince Repnin. The latter too is perpetually ſending away courier upon courier to his court, for inſtructions how to act in the preſent juncture.

Leghorn, Oct. 28. *They write from Corſica, that Paoli has retaken the important poſt of Furiani from the French.*

Naples, Oct. 25. *On the 20th of this month 6000 of our troops were put in march, in order to aſſemble under the command of field-marſhal Tſchudi, in the province of Aquila, on the confines of the Pope's territories, from whence they are to paſs over to Rieti, and from there again into the country of Ronciglione, while the troops at Orbitello will take poſſeſſion of Caſtro. It is aſſured, however, that the peaſants of thoſe territories have declared, that they will murder every foreign ſoldier that ſhall invade them, and that they will treat them as they formerly did the Spaniards and the Germans, with whoſe blood they made their rivers ſwell.*

LONDON, November 22.

By ſome late converſation it is very evident this country will remain in peace with all Europe; and that the meaſures of adminiſtration will tend to bring about harmony with our colonies, upon the principles of a well-regulated commerce, on which alone (joined with union and harmony at home) all our happineſs depends.

They write from Konigſberg, in Germany, that that city and its environs, are filled with Poliſh ladies, and other Refugees, from all parts of Poland, for fear of falling into the hands of ſome or other of the parties, that are continually ravaging that country. Theſe Refugees are ſo numerous, that it is impoſſible to find lodgings for them all in that city, and other towns thereabout, ſo that many are obliged to take up with apartments at the houſes in the country.

Ruſſia, Poland, and the Turks, are already embroiled; China and Tartary no leſs ſo; hoſtilities ſeem beginning in Africa and the Eaſt-Indies. Query, How long will Great-Britain be out of the ſcrape?

It is not more ſurprizing than true, that our good friend and ally the King of Sardinia, conſented to the French taking poſſeſſion of Corſica, for which he is to poſſeſs certain provinces on the Borromean Lake, from Auſtria.

Nov. 26. *A letter from a French officer in Corſica, ſays,* "*Paoli perſuades his followers, that France has, on the inſtances of the Court of England, agreed to ſend but a ſmall limited number of troops hither; ſo that it will always be eaſy for him to make head againſt them. He has juſt put under arreſt his Secretary Mattei, the ſon of the chancellor, having diſcovered, that he held a correſpondence with the Marquis de Chauvelin. The nation has more confidence in Paoli than ever; his ſoldiers have ſixteen ſols per day; and many of ours, who have deſerted, and joined him, have afterwards come to plunder us. The Marquis de Chauvelin is obliged to grant a ration of bread to the officers, who are in want of every thing, and who are forced to march on foot, and to bear even more fatigue than the common ſoldiers.*"

Yeſterday Mr. Steare, publiſher of the North-Briton Extraordinary, No. 4, *was called to the bar of the Court of King's Bench, in order to receive ſentence; when after a very learned ſpeech from the Bench, on the nature and tendency of the ſaid number, he was ſentenced to ſuffer three months impriſonment.*

Some changes in the Miniſtry are confidently talked of.

We are aſſured that a thorough reconciliation has taken place between the right hon the Earls of Temple and Chatham, and yeſterday the former dined with the latter at his ſeat at Hayes, near Bromley, in Kent.

The right honourable Mr. George Grenville, it is ſaid, will ſoon be appointed Chancellor of the Exchequer.

It has been talked of, that a bill of pains and penalties is preparing, and will be propoſed, together with another, to diſqualify a certain patriot, or rather martyr to liberty, for ever again holding place or honour. This, it is confidently ſaid, is the

mode that is at present intended to be pursued, in case he fails in a certain point, soon to be determined; but that the thoughts of an expulsion are thrown aside.

Nov. 29. Several important changes in the administration are again talked of as speedily to take place, of which it is said the following are the chief. The Earl of Chatham to be Secretary of State for the Southern Department. Earl Temple, President of the Council. Marquis of Rockingham, First Lord of the Treasury. Right hon. Mr. Dowdeswell, Chancellor of the Exchequer. Right hon. George Grenville, Esq; Secretary of State. Edmund Bourke, Esq; Secretary to the Marquis of Rockingham. And it is said the Earl of Shelburne will be appointed Ambassador to the Court of France.

Dec. 1. We hear that the right hon. the Earl of Egmont has been sent for to St. James's, and that he was afterwards desired to attend the Cabinet Council.

The E--- of C-----m has strongly declared his disapprobation of any intended measures to expel Mr. W----s.

We are informed, that immediate liberty has been again promised lately, and some douceurs likewise offered, on condition of stopping all law proceedings against a certain great man; but the acceptance of them has been declined, on account of the promise made to the public; and of the enquiry very soon to be entered on relative to the party confined.

The petition of a popular member was yesterday (and not before) delivered into his Majesty's own hands, by Sir Joseph Mawbey, Bart.

The following is now a frequent toast among the genuine sons of liberty, viz. The Glorious Three; Mr. Bourke, as the greatest orator on behalf of liberty, in the House; Mr. Wilkes, as the greatest patriot out of the House; and Mr. Serjeant Glynn, as the honestest lawyer.

Dec. 3. *The Venetians, we are told, are taking every necessary precaution to guard against a surprize on the part of the Turks, as it appears from undoubted authority, there have not been such preparations for war this century past, as at present, throughout the Turkish dominions, which makes the Italian politicians conjecture there is another object in view besides their declaration against the Russians.*

It was rumoured this morning that most of the M-----ry are of opinion, that the people of America should be obliged to submit to the authority of the Mother Country: That Great-Britain should by no means embroil herself by assisting Corsica: That no measures should be taken, or any influence used to prevent a certain gentleman taking his seat.

Some letters from Leghorn mention that General Paoli had actually informed his countrymen, that his expectations of assistance from Great-Britain were entirely at an end; and it was thought that this disappointment has been the principal means of inducing that Chief to listen to the late propositions of France.

Some letters from Hamburgh mention, that if matters should come to extremities, it is imagined that the court of Vienna will assist the Russians in the approaching war against the Turks.

The popular affair that was to be taken into consideration by an august assembly, before whom a considerable number of people were ordered to attend, is postponed to Monday se'nnight, the 12th instant, on account of the indisposition of a material evidence.

It is now very confidently affirmed, that the popular state prisoner will in a few days receive a pardon, but not through the mediation of any minister.

We are informed that the friends of Mr. Wilkes have declared to a number of great persons, that he desires no favour to be shewn him, if he does not prove the truth of every allegation in a late petition.

POLITICAL MANOEUVRES.

November 25, 1768.

IN consequence of repeated sollicitations on the part of the Earl of Chatham, a most cordial, firm, perpetual union this day took place, with his noble brother-in-law Earl Temple. It is not doubted that this friendship will produce the most solid advantages to the public, whose interests have, since those noble Lords were jointly in office, been occasionally betrayed and neglected. Mr. Grenville has heartily acceded to this union; so that it may be presumed, there are now the fairest hopes of seeing this country rescued from the storm that for some years has been gathering with a most threatening aspect. In like manner, previous to the late war, when by ignorance, folly, and corruption, the public affairs were reduced to the most deplorable situation, this family, and this family only, rescued the kingdom from the fate that seemed inevitably to await it; and from being the most abject and despicable, it became, in their hands, the most powerful and respectable nation upon the face of the globe.

CHARLES-TOWN (South-Carolina.

Feb. 7. Thursday last Mrs. RACHEL WILSON, an eminent Preacher among Friends, came to Town by Land from Philadelphia, and the next Day she preached at the Quaker's-Meeting, as also on Sunday at the Old Baptist-Meeting, to crouded Audiences of all Denominations of People; and we hear, she sets out in a few Days for Pine-Tree.

It is a fact, that if the revenue acts, for the repeal whereof this whole continent have earnestly and unanimously petitioned, be not speedily repealed, the generality of the people of this province will strictly adhere to several resolutions they have lately entered into for establishing œconomy, encouraging provincial labour, and keeping more money in the colonies; amongst which are the following. 1. Not to purchase, or cause to be purchased, any goods whatever, imported from G. B. except hard ware: 2. To go heartily to work in manufacturing their own and negroes cloathing: 3. To avoid, as much as possible, the purchase of new negroes: 4. To give all possible encouragement to the importation of such goods (not prohibited) as are manufactured in others of his Majesty's colonies: 5. Totally to disuse all kinds of mourning, &c. These and other resolutions of like tendency, to cease whenever the burthens complained of are removed.

The MEMBERS of the
St. ANDREW's SOCIETY,

ARE desired to meet at the House of JAMES BYRNE, at the GOLDEN FLEECE, in Second-street, on Tuesday, the 28th of February, at 6 o'Clock in the Evening.

DAVID SPROAT, *Secretary*.

THE Creditors of Messieurs RUNDLES and BASTON, late Vendue-Masters, are desired to meet next Wednesday, about Six o'Clock, at the House of Mr. John Biddle, at the Sign of the Indian King; as some Matters of Consequence, relative to the Affairs of the said Messieurs Rundles and Baston, are to be laid before them. ¶

BOULTING CLOTHS.

A large and general ASSORTMENT of fine, superfine, middling and coarse, to be sold by

ELLIS LEWIS,

At his house in Second-street, near Spruce-street, opposite Archibald M'Call's; where millers may be supplied with the best of cloths, and on the lowest terms.

HE has had great experience in the millering business; therefore will give the necessary directions, in recommending the most suitable cloths to the various parts of the boulting of flour, &c. Tbc.

TO BE LETT,

A SMALL PLACE, two Miles from the City of Philadelphia; likewise, a HOUSE, in said City, pleasantly situated, near Captain Morrell's, in Front-street. For Terms apply to

JOHN MIFFLIN.

To be SOLD, or LETT upon ground-rent,

A LOT of ground, containing in breadth 51 feet, and in depth 100 feet, situate in Second-street, next to John Dickinson's, Esq; For terms apply to SAMUEL POWELL, who has several lots in Third-street, between Walnut and Spruce streets, to lett upon ground-rent. T.b.c. ‡M.

PHILADELPHIA *and* WORCESTER LOTTERY,

For raising the Sum of *Three Thousand and Ninety-nine Pounds, Twelve Shillings*, by Virtue of an Act of Assembly, passed the 18th of February, 1769, to be applied to such public Uses as are therein particularly directed.

The SCHEME.

CLASS the FIRST.

1	Prize of	£	200	is	£ 200
1			100		100
3			50		150
6			25		150
25			10		250
50			5		250
1307			1 10 0		1960 10 0
1393	Prizes,			£	3060 10 0
3773	Blanks.				
5166	Tickets, at 15 s. each,			£	3874 10 0
	Deduct the Sum of the above Prizes,				3060 10 0
	The Remainder to be carried to the Second Class,			£	814 0 0

CLASS the SECOND.

1	Prize of	£	500	is	£ 500
1			200		200
4			100		400
10			50		500
10			25		250
25			10		250
50			5		250
1201			2 10 0		3002 10 0
1302	Prizes,			£	5352 10 0
3864	Blanks.				
5166	Tickets, at 25 s. each,			£	6457 10 0
	Deduct the Sum of the above Prizes,				5352 10 0
	The Remainder to be carried to the Third Class,			£	1105 0 0

CLASS the THIRD.

2	Prizes of	£	1000	is	£ 2000
2			500		1000
4			250		1000
8			150		1200
15			100		1500
25			50		1250
30			25		750
50			10		500
1017			3		3051
1153	Prizes,			£	12251 0 0
4013	Blanks.				
5166	Tickets, at 40 s. each,				10332 0 0
	Brought from the First Class,				814 0 0
	Brought from the Second Class,				1105 0 0
				£	12251 0 0

The Scheme of this Lottery is far more favourable to the Adventurer than most that have hitherto been published.---Tho' the Price of a Ticket, in the First Class, is only *Fifteen Shillings*, yet a Person being fortunate in that, may be enabled to go through the other Classes, without any additional Expence, and thus have a Chance of drawing three Prizes, one of £ 200, one of 500, and one of 1000.

In this Scheme there are about three Blanks to a Prize, so that a Person can hardly, at the ordinary Rate of Chances, go through the Classes, even with a single Ticket, without drawing one Prize at least.

The Third Class is made very rich, by the Ballances which are transferred from the First and Second Classes. And in order to enlarge the Number of valuable Chances to each Adventurer, Care has been taken not to throw too large a Sum into one Capital Prize; hence this Class alone, besides two Prizes of £ 1000 each, contains 84 Prizes, from 25 to £ 500, a much greater Number than is generally found in Lotteries of this Size.

The Price of a Ticket, in the First Class, is *Fifteen Shillings*, in the Second *Twenty-five Shillings*, and in the Third Class only *Forty Shillings*, and the Adventurer in the First Class, has the exclusive Privilege of renewing his Ticket in the Second, and so in the Third Class, provided he does it within two Months after the Drawing of each Class. Thus, by laying out small Sums at a Time, or perhaps no more than one small Sum in the First Class, the Adventurer obtains a greater Number of valuable Chances, than he could possibly have purchased on such easy Terms in any Lottery of the usual Construction.

The Deduction on each Prize is only Fifteen per Cent. The Drawing of the First Class will begin the 29th Day of *May* next, or sooner, if sooner full.

TICKETS are to be had of

William Hodge, *John Rhea*,
William Rush, *John Bayard*,
James Craig, Dr. *William Shippen*, jun.
James Measе, *Jonathan B. Smith*, and
Dr. *Williamson*, *Isaac Snowden*,
Gunning Bedford,

In the City of PHILADELPHIA. Also of

Philip Wentz, *Michael Croll*,
Peter Wentz, *Henry Conrad*, and
Jacob Sneider, *Isaac Lefever*,
Jacob Weaver,

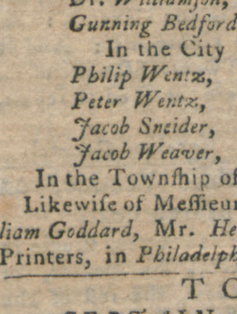
In the Township of *Worcester*, PHILADELPHIA County.

Likewise of Messieurs *William and Thomas Bradford*, Mr. *William Goddard*, Mr. *Henry Miller*, and Messieurs *Hall and Sellers*, Printers, in *Philadelphia*.

TO BE SOLD,

A CERTAIN tract of land, in the township of Greenwich, Gloucester county, and in the western division of the province of New-Jersey, containing about 180 acres, which lieth between two branches of Homan's Creek, or otherwise Repaupo Creek, one mile and a half from a good landing; the creek extends along side of the said tract, and with a trifling expence might be cleared out so as to raft logs, and carry wood and staves from along side of the tract, which would prevent some expence in carting; this tract is remarkably the best timber land in these parts that is so near the landing; it has a great quantity of white and red oak stave timber and logs, also hickory; there may be 30 acres of good meadow made, and there is timber swamp that would make good mowing ground. It is thought as timber grows scarce this land would suit ship builders, coopers, brewers, &c. &c. The soil is remarkably good, so that after the timber is off, the land will be valuable, and would make a good plantation, there being upwards of 100 apple trees on the premises. The title is indisputable. Any person or persons inclining to view the premises, may, at the day of sale, at the house of Solomon Lippincott, joining the premises, where the subscriber will attend to shew the same, and the conditions made known. The sale to begin on the 11th Day of March, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. JOHN STEELMAN. ‡

For CHARLES-TOWN, SOUTH-CAROLINA,



The BRIGANTINE
PRINCE of WALES,
THOMAS MASON,
COMMANDER,

HAS excellent Accommodations for Passengers, and will sail with all Expedition. For Freight or Passage, please apply to GEORGE NOARTH, ALEXANDER LUNAN, or said Commander, at Mr. Clifford's Wharff.

Imported in said Vessel, and to be sold by said LUNAN, a Quantity of New RICE, in Tierces and half Tierces.

TO BE LETT,

A GOOD commodious BRICK HOUSE, with a good convenient kitchen adjoining the same; there is a well of good water, an orchard of good apple trees, and many other improvements thereon; it is situated on Passyunk road, about half a mile from the city, and has long been a noted tavern, and much frequented; it is commonly known by the name of the Horse and Dray tavern. For further particulars, enquire of DANIEL DUPUY, Goldsmith, in Second-street, below the Friend's Meeting-house, where he continues to sell all kinds of gold and silver work.

*** And at the same place are made and mended, all kinds of clocks and watches, in the neatest and most reasonable manner, by JOHN DUPUY. †

TO BE SOLD by the subscriber, living in the township of Hartford, and county of Chester, a valuable plantation, containing 241 acres of land, 100 whereof is what may be justly called woodland, 12 acres of meadow, and more may be made; there is on it a spacious stone house and kitchen, with a barn, and 2 stables, and a never failing spring near the door, 2 valuable orchards of the best fruit, together with a variety of peach and plumb trees, English and American cherry trees. The said plantation is situate 3 and a half miles from Philadelphia, 10 from Chester, and 7 from Germantown, and within a mile of a Quaker Meeting-house, a Dutch Lutheran church, grist, fulling and saw-mills; the said premises well and conveniently watered. The terms of payment will be made easy to the purchaser; it will divide well for 2 tenements. For title and further intelligence, enquire on the premises of ¶ AARON COATES.

To be SOLD or LETT, and may be entered on any time in March next,

THAT beautiful situation, called SPY PARK, with a grist-mill, saw-mill, and turning-mill, having each a separate water wheel, turned by the main and middle branch of Naaman's creek, and seldom or never wants for water. The grist-mill is calculated for merchant work, 240 perches from Naaman's creek landing, half a mile from Delaware river; which makes it convenient to get wheat from Philadelphia, or the lower counties, &c. The saw-mill is calculated for sawing boards and scantling for Philadelphia market, the same distance as above, in a plentiful part for timber. The turning-mill is for turning hollow ware with a vize, equalled by none in the province. Beside the common, there are sundry other conveniencies that go by water; such as carriage run back; a grindstone and spinning wheels, &c. About 14 acres of land, one half whereof meadow, watered by 14 trunks, fixed in the two races. The buildings are a dwelling-house, two small ditto, a barn, and sundry other buildings. For terms apply to SAMUEL REYNOLDS.

Also a small place or tract of land, in Upper Chichester, about 20 acres good land, one half cleared, the other timber land, well watered, about a mile and a half from the landings aforesaid. Tbctf. ¶

To be SOLD, or LETT for a term of years,

A LARGE lot of ground, with four brick tenements erected thereon, situate on the west side of Second-street continued beyond the city, in the District of Southwark, near Christian-street; also two lots in the District of Southwark, situate on the north side of Christian-street, near the river, each lot is 18 feet front, and 104 feet deep, to a 12 feet alley; the two last mentioned lots are either to be sold or lett on ground-rent for ever; the terms will be made easy, to any person that chuses either to rent or buy. Any person inclining to rent or purchase the lots on Second-street, may know the terms, by applying to Patrick Wilson, living thereon; or by applying to the subscriber, at the corner of Gray's Alley, in Second-street, they may be farther informed of the terms of sale of the lots in Christian-street. ABRAHAM WAYNE. ‖

To be LETT, and entered on immediately,

THAT large and commodious brick house, and tanyard, bark and mill house, currying shop, and every thing, in good order, belonging to the tanyard, at the upper end of Front-street, known by the name of Abraham Coates's tanyard; this place would suit a butcher very well, for there is a slaughter-house on it, and they may have one or two small grass lots adjoining to it. Please to enquire of Susanna Coates, Isaac Snowden, or Emanuel Eyre. ‡

N. B. A three story brick house to be lett, next door but one to Mr. Hoffman's sugar-house, opposite Jeremiah Warder's Wharff. Enquire as above.

Salem County, February 21, 1769.

WHEREAS Thomas Hewett, of Gloucester County, and Province of West-Jersey, obtained of me, the Subscriber, two Promissary Notes, dated the First Day of October last, the one for about Six Pounds, payable the First of this Instant; the other for about Three Pounds Fifteen Shillings, payable next May; which Notes were obtained of me in a fraudulent and deceitful Manner, I not having any Consideration for them, and the said Thomas Hewett, at that Time did, and now doth, owe me Money. This is therefore to forewarn all Persons not to take an Assignment on said Notes, or either of them, as I will not pay them, they being obtained as aforesaid. ‖ HENRY HEWETT.

Philadelphia, February 16, 1769.

THE Partnership of WAYNE and MOORE, Cabinet Makers, being expired, those who are indebted to said Partnership, are requested to make speedy Payment; and those who have any Accounts against the Partnership, to bring them in for Payment, to ROBERT MOORE, or WILLIAM WAYNE.

N. B. ROBERT MOORE acquaints his Friends, and the Public, that he now carries on the Cabinet and Chair-Maker's Business in the best Manner, and genteelest Taste, at his Work-shop, next but one to the Corner of Key's Alley, in Front-street, above Race-street, in the Shop which, during the Partnership of him and Wayne, they used as a Store, or Show-shop. ¶

Aquia, in Virginia, Dec. 10, 1768.

TO be sold, on Tuesday, the 4th day of April next, the valuable tract of land, known by the name of BRENTON, containing 8000 acres, lying in Prince William county, and within 18 miles of Colchester, 14 of Dumfries, and 25 of Falmouth. This land is remarkable for being level, of a rich soil throughout the tract, and well timbered and watered, has many valuable improvements on it, and pays no quitrents. The sale will begin precisely at 12 o'clock, at the house of SCARLET MADDENS, on the premises, and the land sold either in lots, or the whole, as shall be agreed upon on the day of sale, as well as the terms for payment. ROBERT BRENT, WILLIAM BRENT, DANIEL CARROLL, HENRY ROZER. Tbc.

To be LETT for a term of years, and may be entered on in the Fourth Month (April) next,

A GRIST MILL, and SAW MILL, on Brandywine creek, a never failing stream of water, and within two miles of Wilmington; the grist mill has a pair of burr, and a pair of Cologne mill-stones of the best kind, with screens, fanns and boulting mills compleat, for manufacturing superfine flour. About 40 acres of land will be lett with the mills, whereon are an orchard, two dwelling-houses, stables, cooper's shop, and other conveniences. For terms apply to JOSHUA FISHER and SONS, or THOMAS GILPIN.

To be SOLD,

FIVE FORGE NEGROES, that have been Ten Years at the Business, and are Master Workmen; three of which are HAMMERMEN, and two FINERS. Enquire of ARCHIBALD M'CALL, in Philadelphia, or JOHN FEGAN, at Glasgow Forge.

N. B. The Reason of their being sold is, that the Forge is not to be carried on longer than next Spring.

To be SOLD by public vendue, on the 13th day of March next, on the premiſes,

A PLANTATION, containing about 45 acres of land, ſituate in Lower Dublin, adjoining the road leading from Buſſeltown to Lower Pennypack mill; late the real eſtate of Iſaac Willard, deceaſed. There is on the premiſes a good one ſtory ſtone houſe, with two rooms and two fire places on the lower floor, and a cellar under the whole, a hewed log barn, covered with cedar, a good orchard of about 100 apple trees, moſtly winter fruit, ſome red and black-heart cherry trees, about 6 acres of good meadow, 18 acres of cleared upland, the remainder wood land. The conditions to be made known on the day of ſale, where attendance will be given, by

§ JOHN PAUL, and JOHN ROBERTS, Executors.

To be SOLD or LETT,

A PLANTATION, ſituate on the main branch of North East creek, in Weſt and Eaſt Nottingham townſhips, Cheſter county, containing about 180 acres, near the half of which is patent land, whereon is a good merchant mill, a large brick and ſtone mill-houſe 30 by 60, likewiſe a commodious ſtone dwelling-houſe and kitchen, with a good barn and ſtable, upwards of 25 acres of meadow cleared, a conſiderable part of which is watered and good, a young orchard, and about 30 acres of plowable land. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe or rent the ſame, may enter on the premiſes in about one month after the date hereof, and may know the terms, by applying to the ſubſcriber living on the premiſes, MICAJAH JAMES.

N. B. The above mill is ſituated on the great road leading from Lancaſter, Nelſon's Ferry, and Peach Bottom, to Chriſtiana Bridge, and will ſuit any public buſineſs. ¶ 4 W.

February 18, 1769.

To be LETT, for a term of YEARS,

TWO ſeveral plantations, late of Andrew Caldwell, deceaſed, one of about 208 acres, in Saliſbury townſhip, Lancaſter county, on Pequea creek, choice land, with a good dwelling, and other improvements, good ſpring, and plenty of meadow, waterable; and may be entered on the 4th day of April next. The other (including a piece of timber land, at a ſmall diſtance) contains about 280 acres, ſituate in Leacock townſhip, in ſaid county, on the provincial road, is good land, having abundance of meadow, and a remarkably good and large ſpring, at ſaid road ſide; it being an ancient tavern-ſeat, ever in good repute, and ſtill licenced, well known by the ſign of the Hat, and is the compleateſt ſtage from Philadelphia to Lancaſter, being juſt 12 miles from Lancaſter; and may be entered on the beginning of March next. For terms of both, apply to the ſubſcribers, innholders, at ſaid ſign of the Hat. JANE CALDWELL, ANDREW CALDWELL, Adminiſtrators. *

THE ſubſcriber hereof, having heretofore been poſſeſſed of a conſiderable eſtate, but by the unforeſeen hardneſs of the times, diſappointments and loſſes in trade, and other ways, has rendered him unable to ſettle with his creditors, to their full demands; he having already ſurrendered and delivered up his all to them, with which ſome of ſaid creditors are willing to compound, and be ſatisfied, but others, being of a more craving, relentleſs diſpoſition, refuſe to comply with any terms, till the whole of their debts are paid, which his circumſtances render him uncapable to do at preſent, and puts him under the diſagreeable neceſſity, as the laſt reſource, to ſeek ſome other method for aid. Theſe are therefore to give notice, to all perſons concerned, that he purpoſes to apply to the next meeting of the General Aſſembly of the province of New-Jerſey, for relief in the premiſes. GEORGE READING. ¶

FOUND about the 4th of February, at the plantation of the ſubſcriber, near the ſign of the Riſing Sun, on Germantown road, a mahogony quadrant, of Hadley's conſtruction, in a box, ſuppoſed to have been ſtolen. The owner coming, proving his property, and paying charges, may have it again,

¶ BENJAMIN MASON.

NOTICE is hereby given, that there is at the plantation of Henry Candrick, in Donegall townſhip, Lancaſter county, a light bay HORSE, with a bald face, branded with I on the near ſhoulder, and B on the hip, has three white feet, paces and trots. There is alſo at the plantation of the Widow Bower, in ſaid townſhip, a little black MARE, branded on the right hip O. The owners coming, proving their property, and paying reaſonable charges, may have them again.

¶ HENRY CANDRICK, PETER BOWER.

WHEREAS John Daviſon, of Antrim townſhip, in the county of Cumberland, is poſſeſſed of five certain bonds, executed by me the ſubſcriber, living in the ſame townſhip and county; the firſt whereof was payable in October laſt, for 18l. 16s. and the remaining four bonds, payable in the four ſeveral years next following, for 70l. each; which ſaid bonds were given, for the conſideration of a certain tract of land I bought of ſaid Daviſon; and whereas the ſaid Daviſon hath not performed and kept the articles of agreement between us made, but hath broken the ſame: Theſe are to warn all perſons from taking an aſſignment of the ſaid bonds, as I am determined to pay none of the monies thereby due, unleſs compelled by due courſe of law. FRANCIS URIE. ¶

TO BE SOLD,

A VALUABLE plantation and tavern, ſituate in Weſt Caln townſhip, Cheſter county, on the great road leading from Lancaſter to Philadelphia, late the property of John Culbertſon, Eſq; deceaſed, known by the ſign of the Mariner's Compaſs; the ſaid place contains near 200 acres of good land, well timbered and watered, a ſufficient quantity of upland cleared, 25 acres of well watered meadow, under good graſs, a good orchard, a large hop-yard, a large paled garden, a good ſtone dwelling-houſe, 2 ſtories high, with a good kitchen; there is alſo a good barn, ſtables, ſhed, and malt-kiln; the whole now under the tenure of William Crawford; the premiſes being all in good repair; the purchaſer paying one half of the purchaſe-money down, may have time to pay the other half, free from intereſt. Any perſon, or perſons, inclining to purchaſe, may know the further particular terms, by applying to the ſubſcriber, living in the ſaid townſhip.

¶5W. ANDREW CULBERTSON, acting Executor.

To be LETT, by the SUBSCRIBER, and may be entered on next March,

THAT exceedingly valuable and commodious plantation, whereon he now dwells, in Brandywine Hundred, New-Caſtle county, about one mile from Wilmington, and about half a mile from three convenient mills, containing about 300 acres, whereof about 50 acres is drained marſh, well embanked and improved; and about 40 acres of the upland is now very good mowable meadow, and the whole extreamly natural to graſs, and anſwers well for grain; there is a large and convenient brick dwelling-houſe thereon, two ſtories high, having four rooms on a floor, with fire places in each, beſides a large brick kitchen; there is alſo a large frame barn, with ſtables and cow-houſe adjoining, a large ſpring-houſe, granary and chair-houſe, a large and rich garden, a large young orchard of beſt graſted fruit, and a remarkable large orchard of fineſt peach trees; the whole being in good repair. For terms apply to the owner,

T. b. c. JONATHAN HULINGS.

To be SOLD, by private SALE,

PART of the eſtate of Joſeph King, late of the townſhip of Amwell, and county of Hunterdon, and province of Weſt-Jerſey, deceaſed, conſiſting of a griſt and ſaw-mill, in good repair, on a never-failing ſtream, known by the name of the South-Branch of Rariton, the griſt-mill is fitting either for country or merchant work, together with 25 acres of land, belonging to ſaid mills, on which is a good ſtone dwelling-houſe, together with a good frame dwelling-houſe, having a very good well at the door, with a good frame barn; there is ſome meadow, and a young orchard, belonging to ſaid tract. Another tract, containing 50 acres of land, ſituate on the aforeſaid branch, about half a mile diſtant from the aforeſaid mills, on which is a frame dwelling-houſe; there is ſome good meadow, and more may be made, with plenty of water, on ſaid tract. Another tract of 146 acres, adjoining the aforeſaid 50 acre tract, about 40 acres of which is cleared, the remainder well timbered and watered, on which is a good log dwelling-houſe, with a frame room, under which is a good cellar. Any perſon, or perſons, inclining to purchaſe all, or either of the aforeſaid tracts, may know the conditions, by applying to

GEORGE KING, and JOHN STEPHENSON, Executors. ‖

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Monday, the 27th of February, at one o' clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of Edward Bartholomew, in Montgomery townſhip, A certain plantation, or tract of land, ſituate in Montgomery townſhip aforeſaid, containing about 100 acres; adjoining lands of Robert Thomas, John Starky, John Edwards, &c. with all the buildings and improvements thereon; late the eſtate of John Griffith deceaſed and wife, ſeized and taken in execution by JOSEPH REDMAN, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Wedneſday, the firſt of March, at one o' clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes, A certain plantation, or tract of land, ſituate in the townſhip of Plymouth, containing about 18 acres, and 24 perches; bounded by lands of Alexander Liſle, Barnabas and John Coulſton, and the great Manatawny road; having a large two ſtory ſtone dwelling-houſe, ſtone barn, ſtables, &c. erected thereon; late the eſtate of William Lawrence, ſeized and taken in execution, by JOSEPH REDMAN, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Thurſday, the ſecond of March, at 5 o' clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of Jeremiah Smith, in Front-ſtreet, Two certain contiguous lots, or pieces of ground, ſituate on the ſouth ſide of a certain 3 feet 8 inch alley, extending weſtward from Front-ſtreet, in the city of Philadelphia; one of them containing in breadth 24 feet, and in depth 15 feet 9 inches, or thereabouts; the other of them containing in breadth 52 feet 6 inches, and in depth 15 feet 9 inches, or thereabouts, adjoining lots of Martha Brooks, George Champion, James Parrock, and others, with two new two ſtory brick dwelling houſes erected thereon.

At the ſame time and place will alſo be ſold, A certain lot of ground, ſituate on the weſt ſide of Seventh-ſtreet, in the city of Philadelphia, containing in breadth 40 feet, and in depth 100 feet; bounded eaſtward with Seventh-ſtreet, ſouthward with Zane's ſtreet, weſtward and northward with ground of Jonathan Zane junior; ſubject to a groundrent of Ten Pounds, Pennſylvania currency, per annum. All late the eſtate of William Faries, ſeized and taken in execution, by

JOSEPH REDMAN, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Friday, the third day of March, at 3 o' clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of Lodwick Kuhn, in Kenſington, A certain meſſuage, and lot of ground, ſituate in Kenſington, containing in breadth on Hanover-ſtreet 56 feet 2 inches, and in depth 177 feet 6 inches; bounded by lands of Joſeph Shippen, William Ranburry, and William Shippen; late the eſtate of William Faries, ſeized and taken in execution, by

JOSEPH REDMAN, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Saturday, the fourth of March, at 5 o' clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of John Biddle, at the Indian King, in Market-ſtreet, a certain 3 ſtory brick meſſuage, brick kitchen, and 4 lots of ground; one of the ſaid lots, on which the meſſuage and kitchen are erected, ſituate on the north-ſide of High-ſtreet, containing in breadth 22 feet, and in depth 132 feet; another of them containing in breadth, on the eaſt-ſide of Seventh-ſtreet, 19 feet, and in length or depth 88 feet; another of them containing in breadth, on a certain 16 feet alley, 22 feet, and in depth 79 feet; and the other of them containing in breadth, on the eaſt-ſide of Seventh-ſtreet aforeſaid, 20 feet, and in length or depth 88 feet; the ſaid lots having alſo a chaiſe maker's frame work ſhop and ſhed erected thereon. The whole ſubject to a groundrent of 24 l. Pennſylvania currency, per annum; late the eſtate of Conrad Shneider, ſeized and taken in execution, by JOSEPH REDMAN, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, Feb. 13, 1769.

Province of Pennſylvania, ſs.

NOTICE is hereby given to all perſons indebted to the Honourable Proprietaries for quitrents, that attendance will be given at the Receiver General's Office in Philadelphia, from Wedneſday, the firſt day of March next, to Saturday, the fourth: At Cheſter, from the ſeventh to the eleventh: At Pennſbury, from the fourteenth to the eighteenth: And at Lancaſter, from the Twenty-firſt to the Twenty-fifth inclusive. To which places, all perſons concerned are required to repair, and pay off their arrears.

EDMUND PHYSICK, Receiver General.

To be SOLD, by Way of public Vendue, on Wedneſday, the firſt Day of March next,

A TRACT of LAND, containing 130 Acres, ſituate in Lampiter Townſhip, about 60 Acres are cleared, of which there is about 8 Acres good Meadow, the reſt of the Land is well timbered; there is a good Stone Fulling-Mill, a two Story Frame Dwelling-Houſe, together with good Barn and Stables, on the Premiſes; it is very good Land, the ſituation pleaſant, on Coneſtogoe Creek, and only one Mile and a Quarter from Lancaſter; it was late the Property of Stephen Atkinſon, deceaſed. The Title is indiſputable. The Vendue will be held on the Premiſes, at 10 o' Clock in the Forenoon, by THOMAS HOLLIDAY, CHRISTIAN HARE, Executors, ¶

WHEREAS, there has appeared in the Pennſylvania Chronicle, a Publication, by an anonymous Author, injurious to the Reputation of Mr. John Clapham, of the City of Annapolis: In Juſtice to him, and in order to remove Prejudices that may have been imbibed from a Peruſal thereof---- We, the Subſcribers, do certify, that we have known the ſaid Mr. Clapham many Years, and that his Character and Conduct hitherto, we are ſatisfied, has been fair and unexceptionable.

George Steuart, Charles Grahame, William Lux, Lancelot Jacques, G. Scott, Samuel Galloway, George Maxwell, James Dick, Anthony Stewart, William Baxter, Thomas Johnſon, junior, J. Hall, Ralph Forſter, William Murdock, Benedict Calvert, John Stephenſon, Thomas Sprigg.

CAME to the Plantation of the Widow PORTER, in Weſt-Caln Townſhip, Cheſter County, about the Tenth of October laſt, a large red brindled Cow. The Owner is deſired to come and prove his Property, pay Charges, and take her away. ¶

To be SOLD,

TWO new and well-built BANK HOUSES, in this City, each 22 Feet Front, and 44 Feet deep; bounded Northward by Samuel Sanſom, junior, and Southward on an 8 Feet public Alley, next the City Vendue Store, are nearly oppoſite to Judah Foulke's, in Front-ſtreet, and Thomas Riche or Thomas Clifford's, in Water-ſtreet, being about Mid-way from Market to Arch-ſtreet, and a very good Stand for the Dry Goods Buſineſs, or any other Trade. The Houſes are three Stories and a Half in Water-ſtreet, having very large dry lower Stores for Caſk Goods; alſo next above, large and convenient Dry Goods Stores, neatly ſhelved; they have good Vaults in Front-ſtreet; and altho' appearing there only one Story, yet will, on Examination, be found roomly and commodious for any middling Family. For further Particulars, pleaſe to enquire of the Subſcribers; who will ſhew the Premiſes to any Perſons inclined to purchaſe.

4 W. KEARNY and GILBERT.

All Perſons indebted to Kearny and Gilbert, are earneſtly requeſted to make ſpeedy Payment. They have for Sale, lately imported, choice Briſtol Beer, and Taunton Ale; a compleat Sett of Rigging, with Cables ſuitable for a Brig of about 140 Tons; Crates of Apothecary's Phials, Ditto of Wine Glaſſes and Tumblers ſorted, Ditto of Stone Tea Ware, Ditto of Gallon, Half Gallon and Quart Bottles; Cart and Waggon Boxes; Iron Pots ſorted, from one to ten Gallons; Pewter; Tin-plates; Nails; Crowley's Steel; Weare and Company's beſt Scotch Snuff; Bird or Canary-ſeed by the Buſhel; fine Table Salt in four Buſhel Bags; and a Variety of Dry Goods.

THE MEMBERS of the LIBRARY COMPANY of PHILADELPHIA, are deſired to meet at the Library Room on Monday, the 13th of March next, at 3 o'Clock in the Afternoon, in order to conſider, whether it will be agreeable to them to unite with the UNION LIBRARY COMPANY of this City; and to receive Propoſals for enlarging the Law, reſpecting the time fixed for incurring the Forfeiture of Five Shillings, on Default of their annual Payments.

By Order of the Directors,

February 13, 1769. FRANCIS HOPKINSON, Secretary.

THE MEMBERS of *The Union Library Company of Philadelphia*, are deſired to meet, at their Library Room, on *Tueſday, the Fourteenth Day of March next, at Three o' Clock in the Afternoon*, to conſider the Utility of conveying their Eſtate to, and becoming Members of, *The Library Company of Philadelphia*; and to paſs a *Law* for that Purpoſe.

By Order of the Directors,

Feb. 14, 1769. JOHN KAIGHN, *Secretary.*

N. B. For the better Accommodation of the MEMBERS, the LIBRARY will be opened twice a Week, viz. on *Tueſday* and *Saturday Evenings*, at the uſual Hours.

ALL perſons who have demands againſt DAVID PANCOAST, of the Northern Liberties, Houſe-carpenter, are deſired to bring in their accompts to the ſubſcribers, to whom, all thoſe indebted to ſaid PANCOAST, are requeſted to make immediate payment, otherwiſe their accompts will be put into a Lawyer's hands.

On Wedneſday, the 1ſt of March next, at 7 o'clock in the evening, will be ſold at the London Coffee-Houſe, a very good new two ſtory brick houſe and kitchen, with the lot on which they ſtand, ſituate on the weſt ſide of Second-ſtreet (being the houſe in which Dr. Bond carried on his Stocking Manufactory, nearly oppoſite to George Schloſſer's) The houſe is 18 feet 9 inches in front, and 31 feet in depth; the kitchen 14 feet by 17; they are inſured for 5 years from next ſpring: The houſe letts for Thirty-three Pounds per annum, is very convenient for a tavern, and well ſituated for a retail ſhop. The lot is 90 feet deep, bounded backwards by an alley, parallel to Second-ſtreet, and communicating with Vine and Elm-ſtreets, and is ſubject to a groundrent of Eight and a Quarter Spaniſh Piſtoles per annum.---It is probable that Two Hundred Pounds of the purchaſe money will not be wanted for ſeveral years, giving ſecurity.

At the ſame time will be expoſed to ſale, a lot of ground, on the north ſide of Elm-ſtreet, 17 feet in front, and 75 feet in depth, bounded weſtward by ground now or late of Paul Kober, northward by ground now or late of Iſrael Pemberton, eaſtward by a 10 feet alley, and ſouthward by Elm-ſtreet, ſubject to a groundrent of Three and a Half Spaniſh Piſtoles per ann. The front part of the lot is leaſed for 2 years from the 25th of March next, at Four Pounds per annum; and on the back part is a wooden dwelling-houſe, which letts for Six Pounds Ten Shillings per annum; alſo a good wooden ſtable, both which will be ſold with the lot.

The ſame evening will be ſold, a very good ſhallop, juſt repaired, with her rigging and ſails; ſhe is now lying at Salter's wharff. WILLIAM SHIPLEY, LAMBERT CADWALADER, and JOHN SALTAR, Aſſignees. ¶1m.

New-Caſtle, January 23, 1769.

BY virtue of writs to me directed, about one o' clock, on Wedneſday, the 1ſt day of March next, will be expoſed to public ſale, upon the premiſes, 73 acres of choice improved marſh, embanked, and divided into ſeveral lots by drains, and now in good order for grazing, having been under Engliſh graſs for ſeveral years paſt; alſo a ſmall tract of upland adjoining to the ſaid marſh, with a dwelling-houſe, draw well, a barn, hay-houſes, and other buildings thereon; the whole being ſituate on the ſouth ſide of Chriſtiana creek, in the hundred and county of New-Caſtle, and bounded with lands of Peter Jaquet and Peter Jaquet, junior, and others; late the eſtate of Joſeph Woodward, ſeized and taken in execution, and to be ſold, for ready money, by JOHN THOMPSON, Sheriff. ¶

To be SOLD, by way of public VENDUE,

On Monday, the 27th of this inſtant February, by the ſubſcriber, living on the premiſes, in Benſalem townſhip, Bucks county,

THE noted and well accuſtomed INN, and FERRY, over Neſhameny creek, on the poſt road, leading from Philadelphia to New-York; the dwelling-houſe is ſtone, two ſtories high, large and commodious, having five rooms on a floor, and cellar under the ſame; alſo forty acres and three-quarters of land, about one-third whereof is cleared, and about 12 acres may eaſily be made good meadow; there is alſo on the premiſes a good ſtone ſtable, 30 feet ſquare, one ſtory and a half high, having therein a large hay-loft and oat-houſe, and an entry through the ſame; a ſhed 45 feet long, a bearing orchard, garden, a well of good water near the door, and a good ſtone quarry adjoining the creek; the ſituation is pleaſant, and would ſuit for a ſtore, or board-yard. The purchaſer is to pay one half of the purchaſe money down, upon which a good deed will be given, and may have 12 months to pay the remainder, without intereſt, he giving good ſecurity, if required. The vendue to be held on the premiſes, and to begin at 10 o' clock ſaid day, where due attendance will be given by JOSEPH VANDEGRIFT.

N. B. The purchaſer is to have poſſeſſion on the firſt day of May next. ¶

DEEDS, MORTGAGES, BONDS, WILLS, and all other Kinds of Conveyances, are carefully drawn by ROBERT LEVERS, at the Corner of Smith's Alley, oppoſite the Three Tun Tavern, in Cheſtnut-ſtreet. Whoever ſhall be pleaſed to favour him with their Buſineſs, may depend on his obſerving therein the utmoſt Accuracy, Secrecy, and Diſpatch. ¶

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